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Japan

Gorbachev Expected To Visit Japan Soon

OW0510124688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—Soviet writer Vitaliy Korotich, who is regarded as a close associate of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, predicted again Wednesday that Gorbachev would visit Japan at an early date, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Korotich, editor of the weekly magazine "OGONEK" (FLAME), told Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Japan will be an important one and that he hopes for contacts at a higher level.

He made a similar remark in a meeting with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Monday.

Uno, receiving the Ukrainian journalist and poet at his ministry for 30 minutes, was quoted as saying that Gorbachev's visit to Japan and talks with Takeshita will improve Japan-Soviet ties.

Uno also told Korotich that Japan welcomes Gorbachev's perestroika (restructuring) policy.

Korotich's OGONEK magazine is popular for addressing the problems of corruption, drug abuse and organized crime in Soviet society.

Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze is scheduled to visit Japan December 19-21, his first since January 1986.

Soviets Would Welcome Proposals

OW0610110988 Tokyo KYODO in English 1002 GMT 6 Oct 88

["Soviets To Welcome Japan's Peace Initiative in Asia"—KYODO headline]

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 6 Kyodo—The Soviet Union will welcome Japan's proposals, if any, regarding Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's plan for easing tension in the Asia-Pacific region, Soviet diplomatic sources here said Thursday.

The sources also told reporters in a regular monthly briefing that the political climate surrounding relations between Tokyo and Moscow has improved in recent month. [sentence as received]

Soviet diplomacy based on "new thinking" will be also applied to Moscow's policy toward Tokyo, the sources added.

In a speech at the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk on September 16, Gorbachev made his seven-point proposal for Asia-Pacific peace and security, including creation of a negotiating mechanism to discuss security in the region.

The sources stressed importance of such a mechanism, which will help remove other nations' doubts about Soviet foreign policy toward the region and also be helpful to exchange of constructive ideas on peace and security.

They also said the recent key personnel changes in Soviet leadership will give further impetus to promoting Gorbachev's perestroyka policy of social and economic restructuring.

The Japanese Government has shown a cautious attitude to Gorbachev's peace initiative, only saying it will study the proposal closely. But Tokyo welcomes Gorbachev's overture to improve ties between the two countries.

Takeshita on Resisting U.S. Pressure on Rice

OW0610105588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0932 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 6 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Thursday that Japan would maintain its self-sufficiency system for rice despite strong U.S. pressure for opening up its market for the commodity.

His remark came in response to a question by Socialist Reijiro Sawafuji at a plenary session of the lower house.

Foreign Minister Sousuke Uno also told the session that Japan will only be ready if member nations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) agree to discuss their agricultural policies at the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks.

Uno's remark referred to a comment reportedly made by Japanese delegate, Takujiro Hamada, at an informal GATT meeting earlier in the month in Islamabad.

Hamada, parliamentary vice foreign minister, told trade ministers from 26 nations and European Community representatives in Islamabad that Japan would not evade discussion on foreign access to its allegedly closed rice market.

Hamada Criticized for Indicating Rice Decontrol

OW0610084788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0340 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 6 KYODO—The member of a ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) committee on Thursday ticked off a vice foreign minister for hinting that Japan was willing to discuss opening up its rice market to imports.

The LDP Committee for Agricultural Import Liberalization Problems took issue with a remark made at an international trade conference by Vice Foreign Minister Takujiro Hamada that Japan will not avoid discussing giving access to foreign rice imports.

Hamada made the remark at an unofficial ministerial meeting last week in Islamabad, Pakistan, of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the 105-nation global trade watchdog body.

A member of the committee criticized Hamada for making a statement that could be interpreted as indicating Japan's readiness to open up its rice market to foreign competition despite a parliamentary resolution banning such liberalization.

Another committee member said Hamada should have obtained the LDP's permission before making such a statement.

The committee decided to summon Hamada to a committee meeting Friday morning to explain his controversial remark, LDP officials said.

Distribution Study Mission to U.S., Europe
OW0510145088 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry will send a mission to the United States and Europe in mid-November to study their distribution systems.

Ministry officials said the mission's report will be reflected in the "distribution vision in the 90s" report to be published by the ministry toward next spring.

The 10-member group will include representatives from academia, the distribution industry and medium- and small-sized enterprises.

In the United States, the mission will study a new distribution system linking factories and retailers, as well as shopping centers consisting of leisure facilities. It will also look at new trends combining business and services.

The delegation will also survey various other systems, including licensing and restrictions on operations by large retail outlets.

Mayor Suggests Support for U.S. Base
OW0510170288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1434 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Yokosuka, Oct. 5 kYODO—Mayor of Yokosuka Kazuo Yokoyama suggested Wednesday that he may allow the U.S. to deploy non-nuclear carriers at its naval base in his city.

Referring to speculation that the aircraft carrier Midway may be mothballed, Yokoyama said he would absolutely oppose its replacement with any nuclear-powered carriers.

However, he said it would be impossible to reject the deployment of an ordinary flattop as a substitute for the 67,000-ton Midway given the terms of the Japan-U.S. security treaty.

The mayor indicated his stance in a comment on the 15th anniversary Wednesday of Midway's stationing in his city.

The Japanese Government said in October 1973 when Midway was first based at Yokosuka Port that its deployment would be limited to about three years.

Organizations backed by the Japan Socialist Party interpreted Yokoyama's comment as meaning he approved of a continuing U.S. naval presence in Yokosuka, and staged a protest demonstration in the city.

Officials Explain Joint Naval Excercise
OW0510144088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0733 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—Japan and the United States launched an eight-day joint naval drill Wednesday in the Pacific Ocean south of the Japanese archipelago.

The exercise centers on speedy support provided by aircraft from the U.S. mainland in the case of an emergency in Japan, Japanese officials said.

About 10 naval vessels each from the Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) and U.S. Navy will be taking part in what is the largest ever drill involving the MSDF in terms of the area covered, the officials said.

Among the U.S. ships participating are the aircraft carrier Midway and the cruiser Bunker Hill, which is equipped with the Aegis air-defense system, the officials said.

They did not disclose details of the drill, which is conducted every five years, but informed sources said it involved a mock attack on an "enemy naval base" while overcoming an assault by the "enemy."

The sources also said the drill was based on a hypothetical Soviet attack on Japan involving missiles fired from under the sea, the surface of the sea and from aircraft.

Ministry Concerned About Falling Oil Prices
OW0510132588 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—A top official at the Finance Ministry on Wednesday expressed concern over a continued fall in crude oil prices stemming from increased production by the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The official said that while the crude oil price drop is beneficial to the Japanese economy, it helps to augment Japan's trade surplus and create new trade friction.

A 1-dollar drop per barrel in crude oil reduces Japan's annual imports by 1.2 billion dollars, which in turn increases its trade surplus, according to an estimate by the Economic Planning Agency.

Ministry Issues White Paper on Foreign Aid

OW0510151588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0806 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—Japan has become the largest provider of aid to 25 developing countries but should make further efforts to upgrade its official development assistance (ODA) program, a Foreign Ministry report on Japan's ODA said Wednesday.

The annual report, compiled by the Foreign Ministry and often called the white paper on ODA, reviewed Japan's assistance to developing countries in fiscal 1987, which ended on March 31, 1988.

The paper said Japan extended 7,454 million dollars in ODA including grants and low-interest official credits in 1987, the second-largest after the United States' 8,776 million dollars and predicted that Japan would replace the U.S. as the world's largest provider of aid in one or two years.

The rapid increase in Japanese ODA has made Japan the top donor to 25 developing countries including China, the Philippines and India.

The report recommended improving both the quality and quantity of Japanese ODA in order to further contribute to the international community.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita pledged to provide more than 50 billion dollars in ODA between 1988 and 1992 at the annual summit meeting of seven industrialized democracies held in Toronto, Canada, in June.

43-Million Yen in Cultural Aid Extended to PRC

OW0510150688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0721 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—Japan will extend up to 43 million yen in cultural aid to China to help it purchase audiovisual equipment for a university for foreign studies in Dalian, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

The two countries exchanged diplomatic documents on the assistance in Beijing on Wednesday.

Mongolia

Batmonh Congratulates Australian Socialist Leader

OW0510145288 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Batmonh has congratulated Peter Symon on his reelection to the post of general secretary of the Australian Socialist Party.

Deputy Premier Peljee Receives UK Delegation

OW0510183488 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Peljee has received at the Government House head of the new European Trade Council of the British Trade and Industrial Ministry and director of the (Davey) Corporation Lord (Jennifore) and head of the British trade delegation Mr Finch and talked about trade and economic relations between the two countries.

Namsray Attends Reception at GDR Embassy

OW0410211888 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic, the GDR Embassy in Mongolia held a reception in Ulaanbaatar. The GDR ambassador to Mongolia, Zoellner, and Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Namsray exchanged toasts.

Commentary on PRC's Qian Qichen Visit to USSR

OW0510184588 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen is expected to visit the Soviet Union before the end of this year.

The (?current) Soviet-Chinese dialogue is becoming more and more dynamic and profound with every passing year. For 6 years now, since autumn of 1982, Moscow and Beijing have been regularly holding political consultations. There are regular meetings held on the level of deputy government heads. It became customary to meet for the foreign ministers of the two countries in New York. [sentence as heard]

A wide range of questions of both international and bilateral relations are discussed at those meetings and contacts. It is worthwhile noting that Beijing duly assesses such a serious step forward in closing the arms race as the concluding of the Soviet-American INF treaty. Beijing also positively evaluates the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan. All this undoubtedly creates a base for developing cooperation, for consolidating

trust between the Soviet Union and China. Naturally, the positions of these two countries are not identical on all international issues. However, the tendency of the time is characterized not by the existence of different approaches to this or that disturbing question but the bilateral will and the desire to seek and find the points of contact through dialogue or behind the [word indistinct] or table.

However difficult the [word indistinct] might be, the very course of events testifies that if there are mutual goodwill, then there could come mutual acceptable solutions.

It is shown for instance, by discussions of such a topical problem as the settlement of the situation around Kampuchea. It is a complicated issue but, in the process of dialogue, the zone of mutual understanding was substantially expanded, and this positive process is sure to continue in the future for the sake of peace in Asia and the world over.

The forthcoming meeting of the Soviet and Chinese foreign ministers is looked forward by the Mongolian public with expectations that it will bring new and important moves towards working out such approaches to the topical international programs as will meet the aspirations of the Soviet and Chinese peoples and promote the consultation of peace and overall security. [sentence as heard]

Trade With USSR To Increase Substantially

OW0510183188 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] The current 5-Year Plan between 1986-90 will mark a new important stage in developing and raising the efficiency of the economic cooperation between Mongolia and the Soviet Union. Its volume, compared with the previous 5 years, will grow one and a half times as envisaged by the agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries for the period between 1986 and 1990.

In the new 5-year period, Mongolia and the Soviet Union will continue and expand cooperation in erecting new industrial, agricultural, cultural, and service enterprises. More than 500 national economic projects will be built in Mongolia through the joint efforts of the two sides. Some of the enterprises, earlier built with the Soviet assistance, will be reconstructed and expanded. This will include the Erdenet ore dressing combine, the capacity of which will reach up to 20 million tons a year. The Soviet Union will supply necessary equipment, technology, and expertise help to Mongolia. The two countries will also jointly work in increasing the capacity of the largest power station of Ulaanbaatar, the thermal power station No 4. The capacity of a coal mine in Baganuur will reach 6 million tons a year.

Mongolia will also [words indistinct]. Apartment houses of 1.2 million square meters of floor space will be constructed in the current 5-Year Plan, starting in 1986. The number of cultural and service projects are planned to be built. A great attention will be placed to the cooperation in agriculture. It is more important today when the Mongolian people have started realizing the agricultural, stock breeding, and food program. Last January alone tractor producers of the Soviet city, Kharkov, Ukraine, have sent to Mongolia a large consignment of new tractors turned out on the day when the Mongolian and the Soviet peoples were marking the 48th anniversary of the Mongolian and Soviet treaty and friendship cooperation and mutual aid.

Joint Cooperation With CEMA Reviewed

OW0410180488 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Mongolia was the first non-European socialist country to join the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance in 1962. Participation in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance enables the Mongolian people to fulfill more rapidly and with less labor the material and financial input, the physical tasks of turning the country into an industrial-agrarian state, promote its further industrialization, and building of an optimum national economic complex.

Over the past 25 years the national income has increased more than threefold, and the basic efforts more then elevenfold. Over the years of Mongolia's participation in the council major industrial centers such as Darhan, Erdenet, Changatal in the East, Hotol in the North, and Boro Ondor have been built with assistance of fraternal socialist countries.

An increasingly important role is played by enterprises and amalgamations engaged in prospecting and developing Mongolian rich mineral and raw resources. These have been established by Mongolia in cooperation with the Soviet Union and other council member countries. Economic progress in Mongolia is being accompanied by social advancement and the improvement of the living standards of the people. Over the past 25 years the population's real income increased 3.2 fold and the housing stock nearly sixfold.

The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance member countries, primarily the USSR, are the main trade partners of the People's Mongolia. They account for 90 percent of the country's foreign trade turnover. In the period between 1916-1986 [as heard] trade between Mongolia and the USSR showed an elevenfold increase. Mongolia exports livestock produce, light and food industry output and knitwear, [words indistinct] molybdenum, tungsten, and other mineral resources, and imports mainly machine and equipment including computers.

The council member countries have established premium foreign trade practice on individual Mongolian items and easy interest rates on credits. The socialist community is getting much benefit from this policy. Today Mongolia (?earns) 20 percent of the council member countries import requirements from meat products and 10 percent of those for wool. [sentence as heard]

Mongolia expands its scientific and technological cooperation with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance member countries. This contributes to reinforce the material base of the sciences, introducing the progressive protection processes and actively using automatic control systems.

North Korea

State's Armacost Confers With No Tae-u

SK0510104388 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)—U.S. Undersecretary of State Armacost crawled into South Korea and met the puppet bosses including the traitor No Tae-u and they are closeted over matters of "mutual concern" for the United States and South Korea. Denouncing this, MINJU CHOSON today in a signed commentary says:

Armacost crawled into South Korea at mid-night like a cat burglar and has confabs with the puppet bosses. This is aimed to put down the South Korean people's ever mounting anti-American sentiments and bridge over the crisis of their colonial rule.

Machinator of the U.S. State Department Armacost came to South Korea to give the puppets the order to crack down upon the South Korean people's ever mounting struggle against the United States and the dictatorship, step up the "two Koreas" plot and hasten war preparations to invade the North.

This was revealed by the fact that he has confabs with the traitor No Tae-u, puppet ministers of foreign affairs, defence and of the "Unification Board" and others.

The U.S. imperialists must give up at once the scheme to encourage the No Tae-u group to the "two Koreas" plot going against the desire of the people at home and abroad, withdraw their forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea and take hands of aggression and interference off Korea.

Paper Denounces Armacost Visit

SK0610055888 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0543 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed commentary hitting out at U.S. Undersecretary of State Armacost's criminal tour of South Korea.

Armacost visited South Korea unexpectedly, first of all, because the South Korean people became more furious and undisguised in their anti-American sentiments with the Olympics as an occasion, the commentary says, and goes on:

His unexpected trip to South Korea was aimed at providing "measures" for the puppets to patch up the worse situation following the Olympics that added to the eruption of the South Korean people's anti-American feelings rapidly mounting after the Kwangju incident.

It was also aimed at defusing the crisis of the No Tae-u "regime" expected after the Olympics and thus keeping the colonial rule safe.

Although the solution of political pending issues to be settled immediately, such as the probe into the Kwangju incident, a direct concern for the destiny of the No's "regime," and the release of detainees, had been delayed temporarily due to suppression and appeasement surrounding the Olympic games, a new crisis has now followed with the closing of the Olympics for the puppet regime and the United States' colonial rule.

Hence, Armacost gave the puppets an advice on measures to bridge over the crisis, that is, ruling-opposition compromise and divisive and disrupting tactics and suppression against patriotic forces, while eagerly urging the opposition parties to comply with the compromise.

In his visit armacost also sought a principal aim to encourage the puppets to make "two Koreas" through "cross recognition" and "entry into the United Nations" and carry into effect their "northern policy" the keynote of which is to create an environment for the purpose, acting on a script written by U.S. imperialists.

The tour of South Korea by the U.S. undersecretary of state was a criminal one for bringing under control the crisis of their colonial rule, putting South Korea under their continual domination and hastening the process of making "two Koreas." This diametrically runs counter to the national interests of the Korean people and to the cause of world peace.

Remarks of U.S. Forces Commander Condemned

SK0510091988 Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Sep 88 p 5

[Article by Yi Hyon-to: "Aggressor's Shameless, Farfetched Assertion"]

[Text] On 18 September, Menetrey, commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, babbled that only when the Korean Armistice Agreement is "replaced with another agreement" would there be a change in the U.S. forces' exercise of the prerogative of operational control over the South Korean "National Army."

This is the answer given in an interview with the U.S. NBC Television Network, responding to the question, "What do you think of the fact that many South Korean people have asserted that now is the time for them to take over the prerogative of supreme military command?"

That at a time when, along with demands for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces, voices calling for transfer of the prerogative of supreme military command are being heard more loudly than ever before in South Korea, an on-the-spot errand boy of the U.S. imperialists babbling about this and that cannot but be another intolerable challenge to the South Korean people.

As has been known, the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea, grasping the prerogative of supreme command over the puppet Army, have not only behaved as the real rulers of South Korea, but have also brutally trampled underfoot the people's sovereignty through vicious military fascist rule for scores of years.

It is the shame of the world that at a time when the world is advancing along the road of independence, in such a colony as South Korea even the prerogative of supreme military command, of which it has been divested, exists. It is no accident that a U.S. television station raised to Menetrey the question, "Is it not unusual for the U.S. forces to supervise the South Korean 'Army'?"

Lurking in Menetrey's clamoring about the problem of replacing the armistice agreement with another agreement as a condition to transfer the prerogative of supreme command to the puppets is a sinister plot.

We put forth a proposal for holding talks between Korea and the United States to discuss replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement more than 10 years ago. In recent years we have put forth proposals for tripartite talks and talks between military authorities. Thus, we have knocked at the door of dialogue with the United States whenever an opportunity has presented itself.

However, the U.S. imperialists have never sincerely responded to our sincere efforts. While desperately opposing dialogue with us, signatories of the armistice agreement, the U.S. imperialists have concluded various "treaties" with the South Korean puppets and, thus, have further strengthened their military collusion with them. In recent years, stressing the military and strategic importance of South Korea, they have openly laid bare their attempt to occupy South Korea permanently.

The U.S. imperialists have desperately opposed the question of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, because if this question is agreed upon there would be no excuse for them to occupy South Korea.

The remarks by the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces that unless the armistice agreement is replaced with another agreement the prerogative of supreme command cannot be transferred constitute a revelation of the U.S. imperialists' invariable attempt to continue their policy of occupying South Korea and the exercise of their operational control over the South Korean puppet Army by way of evading conclusion of a peace agreement.

On that day, Menetrey babbled that if the U.S. forces occupying South Korea are withdrawn, "war may break out" on the Korean peninsula and "the war deterrent power would certainly be reduced." Thus, he tried to justify their military presence in South Korea. This is indeed preposterous.

Today the Korean peninsula has become the land where the danger of war is the highest, which has aroused serious concern among the people of the world. This is entirely because of the U.S. imperialists' adventurous maneuvers for aggression and war. It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who have turned South Korea into a forward nuclear base—the largest in the Far East—where more than 1,000 nuclear weapons have been deployed and who have staged various war exercises, including the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, a test nuclear war, every year, thus leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

Even at this moment, under the pretext of "security for the Olympics" the U.S. imperialists are not only concentrating vast armed forces in South Korea and around it, but are also kicking off a large-scale military commotion together with the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" and the puppet army. Needless to say, the U.S. forces occupying South Korea are not "war deterrent forces," but the root cause of war.

The U.S. imperialists are clamoring that if they withdraw from South Korea something bad may take place on the Korean peninsula. However, they cannot deceive the world with such sophistry.

The U.S. imperialists should not use foolish and preposterous excuses to justify their military occupation of South Korea, but should withdraw from South Korea at the earliest possible date, taking along their aggressive forces and nuclear weapons.

South Moviemen Oppose U.S. Film Distribution

SK0610051688 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—About 100 moviemen affiliated with the struggle committee to check direct distribution of American films including film directors and script writers issued a statement after holding a meeting to denounce and check the direct distribution of American films in front of the U.S. film distribution company in Seoul Tuesday, according to a report.

They declared in the statement that they will continue to fight to stop the showing of American pictures and expel the U.S. film distribution company in order to save the dying cinema in this land.

They strongly demanded "the repeal of the evil movie act institutionalising the opening of the film market to the United States and fostering inferior films and adoption of a new film promotion act."

Commentary on South's 'Special Parole'

SK0510052888 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary says that a "special parole" by the South Korean puppets on the occasion the "Foundation Day of Korea" is nothing but a maladriot masquerade to whitewash the fascist dictatorial maniac's blood-stained face with a mask of "democracy." The No Tae-u group advertized as if they would release all the prisoners after the Olympics but, as to those put on "parole" this time, the majority is ordinary criminals and a large number of political prisoners were excepted from it.

Noting that such "release" as setting free in the front and arresting more in the back, a "release" excepting political prisoners, is nothing but an unpardonable mockery of the people calling for democratisation of society and the release of all the prisoners, the commentary says, and continues:

The dictator smiles in his face, holding a blood-stained sword in his hand. The "special parole" by the No Tae-u group is preparations to lull the people's ever more mounting reunification spirit against the United States and dictatorship with the Olympic games as an occasion and enforce a more vicious military fascist rule.

The No Tae-u group must give up a third-rate drama which is not enough to deceive even a mere child, set free all the political prisoners and step down without delay.

Death of Student Conscripts in South Denounced

SK0510102388 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u military hooligans on October 1 made an announcement through the puppet Defense Ministry, in which they claimed that only five men died in the socalled "greening work" sponsored by the "security command" while the traitor Chon Tu-hwan was in power and only one of them fell victim to murder and the remaining four died "in suicide," according to a radio report from Seoul.

This is what the No Tae-u group announced after making a sort of "investigation" into the irregularities in the days of the "Fifth Republic" under public pressure.

The "greening work" means a shocking crime in which the fascist clique pressganged into the puppet army students who had taken part in the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle and forced them to a virtual prison life by transferring them to the puppet Army security command. The student-turned soldiers drawn into the "greening work" were murdered in cold blood by never-ceasing physical torture in back-breaking toil.

The fascists openly shot dead thousands of patriotic citizens in ten days in such a big city as Kwangju. No one would believe their words that only five men died, four of them "in suicide," in a long period at the enclosed "greening" site of the "security command" which is little different from army prison.

The No Tae-u group is leaving no measure untried in their bid to alleviate the crimes of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, because they are as like as two peas and were always accomplices in committing all treacheries to the nation.

Japanese Magazine Predicts Struggle in South

SK0610101088 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—"SEKAI SHUHO," a magazine published in Japan, foresaw the anti-fascist struggle for democracy of the South Korean students and people.

Recalling that a powerful struggle had been waged by students and people before the Olympic games for independence, democracy and reunification, the magazine said it would rise to a new tide after the Olympics and the No Tae-u military dictatorial "regime" would be "landed in a state of stupor."

The magazine continued:

Demands for independence, democracy, reunification, and so forth will spurt forth at a time.

The anti-"government" action will gain wider scope after Olympics.

It is as plain as noonday that the anti-"government" action of students under the slogan of reunification will expand into a dramatic scale after the games.

Paper Rejects UN Cross-Recognition Proposal

SK0610084488 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2116 GMT 4 Oct 88

[NODONG SINMUN 5 October special article: "The Idea of Cross-Recognition is an Idea for Perpetual National Division"]

[Text] The maneuvers of the splitists at home and abroad to oppose peace and the reunification of Korea, to perpetuate division, and to make two Koreas are being

staged more conspicuously with each passing day. This is shown by the fact that the United States, Japan, and the South Korean puppets are conspiring these days to put forth the idea of cross-contact and cross-recognition aimed at perpetual Korean division, employing all tactics to realize it by all means.

The idea of cross-recognition is an idea of perpetual national division designed to fabricate two Koreas by means of cross-recognition of the North and the South of Korea by socialist and capitalist countries. Traitor No Tae-u's 7 July declaration, which the South Korean military fascist elements are loudly publicizing, is a divisive declaration designed to legalize two Koreas by means of engaging in trade internally under the condition of fixing division in the manner of country-to-country trade and by means of external cross-contacts and cross-recognition.

The northward policy that the puppets publicize is designed to build a road to cross-contacts and cross-recognition under the pretext of improving relations with the communist camp. This idea of perpetual division is based on a U.S. scenario. When their plot to fabricate two Koreas by means of so-called simultaneous UN entry was frustrated in the seventies by the opposition and rejection of the majority of the countries of the world, the U.S. imperialist aggressors—who have long persistented in implementing a splitist policy toward Korea—put forward the reactionary cross-recognition idea they claimed would internationally ensure the peace of Korea and solution of the Korean question. Since then the cross-recognition idea has taken an important position in the U.S. imperialists' splitist maneuvers and has been used as an instrument to block the reunification of our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We can never approve of the so-called cross-recognition idea of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who scheme to make our country two Koreas and perpetually divide it between the North and the South.

The assertion that so-called cross-recognition will alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and solve the reunification of Korea is an absurd sophistry and deception. The main objective of splitists at home and abroad through cross-recognition is to make the South Korean puppets a political entity, that is, a sovereign state, and pretend that two states exist on the Korean peninsula. It goes without saying that this is a plot to perpetuate the Korean division by splitting one Korea into two and to perpetuate the Korean division by legalizing this internationally and making it an established fact.

The cross-recognition idea is a dangerous splitist plot designed to trample upon the Korean people's national sovereignty, to viciously interfere in the internal affairs of Korea, and to victimize the Korean people's interests. Those who advocate the cross-recognition idea absurdly state, in an attempt to justify it, that international coordination by big countries will ensure peace and the reunification of Korea. But this is completely illogical. The issue of Korean reunification is an internal problem of the Korean people that precludes the intervention or interference of a third party. The Korean question, which is directly connected to our people's exercise of sacred sovereignty, should never be toyed with by foreign forces and should never be an object of someone's political bargaining. The cross-recognition idea can never ensure peace in Korea.

Preaching peace after dividing a nation in two is preposterous deceptive propaganda.

It is not for the lack of international coordination, but because of outside forces' interference in the domestic affairs of our country, their splitist maneuvers, and the South Korean puppet clique's treacherous maneuvers that the strained situation has lasted in Korea and Korea has not been reunified.

Talking about international coordination on the question of reunifying Korea runs counter to our people's will to solve the problem of reunification in an independent way; to the North-South joint communique with independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity as its basic content; and to the UN General Assembly's resolution supporting and welcoming it.

The theory on cross-recognition is an outcome of an aggressive, reactionary conspiracy and collusion that proceeds from the U.S. imperialists' policy toward Korea and their strategy toward Asia and the Pacific, the Japanese reactionaries' policy of following the United States and their wild ambition for militaristic expansion, and the South Korean puppets' treacherous lines.

The United States is not only trying to perpetuate the division of our country and continue to grasp South Korea as its colonial, military base by concocting two Koreas, but also to realize its purpose of aggression against all of Korea and Asia, using South Korea as a stepping stone.

Proceeding from their wild ambition for reinvasion of South Korea, the Japanese reactionary ruling bunch has actively joined the U.S. policy of two Koreas.

The South Korean puppet clique, which works according to the order of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, its masters, takes no interest in the question of national reunification, which is connected with the fate of the nation. What it wants is to have the U.S. troops of aggression stay in South Korea, to maintain its power at the point of bayonets, to block reunification, and to earn the world's recognition of its existence. The puppets are trying to realize what they want through

cross-contact and cross-recognition and are fanatically running wild to push ahead with Northward diplomacy and nordpolitik designed to lay a foundation.

The South Korean puppets obtained the venue of the 24th Olympic Games with the support of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries and pushed ahead with unilaterally hosting the Olympics in a forest of bayonets. Their true ulterior motive for this was surely to create an international environment that favors the fabrication of two Koreas through cross-contacts, cross-recognition, and entry into the United Nations.

The South Korean regime is a colonial puppet regime concocted by the U.S. imperialists and maintained with the support of their bayonets. The South Korean regime is a tool to execute the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy and a treacherous regime that can represent no Korean people.

The current South Korean regime objects to the reunification of the fatherland, seeks the permanent division of the nation, and obstructs great national unity.

Therefore, recognizing the current South Korean regime presupposes not the reunification of our country, but its permanent division. For this very reason, many dignified countries of the world do not recognize the South Korean regime, nor do they associate with it at all.

Those who honor the interests of the Korean people and who take the stand of desiring peace and reunification in Korea should not discuss recognizing the South Korean regime, but oppose its splitist maneuvers; actively support the struggle of the South Korean people for independence, democracy, and reunification; and make efforts to establish an independent and democratic regime in South Korea. This is a demand of the times.

The theory on cross-recognition that splitists at home and abroad are crying for—a theory on perpetuating division that tramples underfoot the aspirations of the Korean people for reunification and that runs counter to the settlement of the question of reunification—is completely contrary to the will and desire of our people and the peace-loving people of the world who unanimously want peace and reunification in Korea.

The Korean nation is a single nation, and our country is an inseparable single territory. Our people resolutely condemn and denounce the maneuvers for two Koreas of the splitists who are trying to permanently divide the country and the nation, branding them as criminal acts that insult the Korean nation and trample underfoot and infringe upon the dignity and sovereignty of the nation.

The U.S. imperialists must look strait at the will of the Korean people to put an end to division and to realize reunification, discard the scheme to concoct two Koreas through cross-recognition, and withdraw from South Korean without delay, taking with them their armed forces of aggression, according to the resolution of the United Nations.

The Japanese reactionaries must also stop the role they play as a flying column while running around with the U.S. scenario for two Koreas. Also, they must not encourage the South Korean puppets' maneuvers for division, but stop the act of obstructing the reunification of Korea.

It is mistaken for the South Korean puppet clique to believe that they can survive under the protection of their masters as reward for continuing to leave South Korea to them as a colonial, military base and as prey to aggression by perpetuating division with the support of outside forces.

Only national curses and denunciation and shameful ruin will be given to the treacherous traitors who turn away from the aspirations of the entire nation for reunification and who are absorbed in splitist maneuvers.

The maneuvers of the splitists for cross-recognition and their policy of two Koreas will not escape frustration.

The Korean people will thoroughly smash all manner of splitist plots of the splitists at home and abroad and surely accomplish the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by firmly uniting themselves under the banner of national reunification.

UN Delegates Support North on Reunification

SK0610102188 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—Delegates to the 43rd General Assembly of the United Nations lifted up loud voices supporting the Korean people's just cause of national reunification, according to a report from the U.N. Headquarters.

Coming out foursquare for this cause, the Cuban foreign minister reaffirmed the support of Cuba to the fraternal Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its struggle to make the U.S. occupation forces totally withdraw from South Korea and achieve a peaceful reunification of the country.

He expressed the belief that a reunified Korea would occupy its seat in the United Nations in a not distant future.

In reference to the Korean question, the Romanian foreign minister said:

We declare once again our solidarity and positive support for the initiatives of the DPRK and its political and diplomatic efforts to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic basis.

Reviewing the events in the international arena this year, the Soviet foreign minister stressed that the contact between the North and the South of Korea was aimed at resolving the reunification problem.

The Albanian foreign minister declared that Albania would support the efforts of the Korean people for the reunification of the country on an independent basis.

The Zimbabwean president said Korea remains divided and tension is growing acute on the Korean peninsula owing to the presence of foreign forces in South Korea. He called for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea and the reunification of Korea.

The Burkina Faso minister of external relations said Burkina Faso, a non-aligned country, is interested in the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Afghan foreign minister declared support to the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by the Korean people themselves.

The Ghanaian secretary for foreign affairs held that the Korean people should be allowed to resolve the country's reunification question independently, free from foreign pressure and influence.

The Guinean foreign minister said the situation on the Korean peninsula remains strained despite a host of constructve proposals made in connection with the Korean question. He stressed that foreign interference and arms buildup policy are the chief obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Noting that Korean reunification has not yet been realised in spite of the broad support and efforts of the world people, the Mozambican foreign minister expressed the hope that the day will come when a reunified Korea will become a member of the United Nations.

Expressing support to dialogue and contact between the North and the South of Korea, the Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation expressed the hope that a peaceful reunification of Korea will be realised as the entire Korean people desire on the basis of the three principles of national reunification put forward by the DPRK.

The Egyptian foreign minister expressed the expectation that the Korean question will be resolved in conformity with the desire of the Korean people to reunify the country.

The Colombian, Swedish, Kuwaiti, Argentine, Bolivian and Djibouti delegates also called for dialogue and contact between the North and the South of Korea and the solution of the Korean question by the Korean people themselves.

Kim Il-song Meets With Foreign Officials

Receives China Science Group

SK0510104588 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received a delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences led by its President Zhou Guangzhao on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, president of the Academy of Sciences Kim Kyong-pong and Chinese Ambassador E.P. to Korea Wen Yezhan.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He was presented with a gift by them.

Meets Polish Envoy Dedo

SK0510104888 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Mieczyslaw Dedo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to Korea.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and an official of the Polish Embassy.

The ambassador presented to President Kim Il-song a personal letter of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

President Kim. Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador.

Meets With New Swedish Envoy

SK0510104788 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 5 received credentials from Bjorn Skala, newly-appointed ambassador e.p. of the Kingdom of Sweden to the DPRK.

Present at the credentials ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and officials of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Sweden.

After receiving credentials President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador.

Chinaese Friendship Group Marks Anniversary

SK0610053288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0517 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—Chinese Ambassador to Korea Wen Yezhan arranged a film reception and a cocktail party at his embassy on the evening of October 5 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Sino-Korean and Korea-China Friendship Associations.

Invited there were Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association; Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Pak Ui-chun, vice-minister of foreign affairs; U Ki-nam, vice-minister of commerce; Kim Yong-ik, vice-minister of public health; O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other officials concerned.

The attendants first saw a Chinese film.

Then followed a cocktail party.

Speeches were made at the cocktail party which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Lao Leader Supports National Reunification

SK0310050488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0458 GMT 3 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and premier of Laos, in his speech at a breakfast party arranged by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government on September 27, supported the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Planning for World Youth Festival Reported

Literature Published for Event

SK3009102288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0959 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—The publication and manufacture of literature for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students is briskly going on in Korea.

The overseas propaganda section of the Korean Preparatory Committee of the festival is encouraging publishing houses and artists to step up the creation and publication of literature for the festival and thus preparing a large number of peculiar objects including picture albums, postcards and craftworks.

More than 300,000 copies of festival literature of above 40 kinds have been published in the last one year or more.

The foreign languages press group has already printed 30 kinds of posters and some 10 kinds of literature and is now pressing on with the publication of picture albums, folding papers and postcards in the final stage.

The Kumsong youth publishing house is actively stepping up the publication of various kinds of books for youth and children and literary and art books.

The industrial publishing house and the working people's organisations publishing house are accelerating the preparations for the introduction of places of historical interest and tourist spots in Korea. These publishing houses are preparing a number of literature for introducing world-famous Mt. Kumgang and Mt. Mehyang and main cities and rural villages, scenic spots and cultural relics.

Meanwhile, a campaign is at its height to diversely edit and publish calendars and new year's postcards for 1989 catering to the characteristics and sentiments of the youth and students the world over.

The literature well reflect the noble idea of broad sections of youth and students and people of the five continents who advocate chajusong and goals to firmly unite with each other in the struggle against imperialism and for peace.

The already published printed matters are being distributed to more than 570 youth organisations of above 140 countries and international organisations.

Folk Festivities Planned

SK0510101488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1005 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)—The Taesongsan recreation ground in Pyongyang will be the arena of pompous international folk festivities during the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

In the festivities young men and women from many countries will display traditional life and customs of their peoples.

An arch of pine needles with a signboard "international folk festivities" will be set up at the approach to the south gate of the Taesongsan recreation ground, the place designated for the fete. And large letters reading "The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students" and "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship!" will be hanging from balloons on both sides of it.

In the gala precincts, the site of the folk festivities will be laid out in a peculiar style against the background of a gigantic folding screen. There will be also set up an exhibition hall of Korean folk crafts and national costumes and a restaurant serving Korean traditional dishes.

The attendants of the festivities will be conducted into the precincts by mounted warriors in armor when the bell tolls 13 times. The warriors will guide them till the end of the gala function.

They will get a vivid knowledge of the national customs of the Koreans with a long history, enjoying folk amusements, trying Korean national costumes on and tasting Korean traditional dishes.

Performances Scheduled

SK0610100788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1000 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Pyonghang October 6 (KCNA)—Colorful home cultural and art festivities will be held along with international activities in Pyongyang during the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Well-known theatres in the city of festival will offer stages to the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl," the revolutionary drama "A Letter From the Daughter," the national opera "The Tale of Chun Hyang," "An Evening of Symphony" and attractive programmes of underwater, ice and animal acrobatics.

On the eight pontoon stages on the River Taedong, central and local art troupes, students and children from all parts of the country and kindergarteners will give performances day and night.

Makeshift stages will be set up in parks and recreation grounds for performances of thick national coloring prepared by different art troupes.

The culture and art division of the Korean preparatory committee for the festival is energetically pushing on preparations. A number of scripts have been completed and the art troupes are busy with creative work on the programmes assigned them.

Chairman Discusses Preparations

SK0610055088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0527 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Korean Preparatory Committee of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, spoke of the successful progress of the preparations for the festival at a news briefing for home and foreign reporters here Wednesday.

Declaring that the studies and drafting of programmes of festival activities and preparations for the functions of different categories are being energetically pressed ahead, he said:

The programmes of the festival activities must, of course, be discussed and decided upon at the international preparatory committee. But, being the host country, we are directing great efforts to the studies of the programmes for making the festival a most splendid and impressive one with characteristics as the first of its kind in Asia, while drawing on the good experiences and usages of the previous festivals.

What holds an important place among the festival functions is the political event.

The political event of the festival will involve eight political symposium centres.

There will be discussed at the political symposium the international political situation and important problems facing the youth at the present juncture.

In the political functions a series of activities will be organised in diverse forms such as the opening of an anti-imperialist tribunal condemning the crimes of the imperialists, a central rally and national, regional and solidarity rallies according to the themes of the days of festival, and forums, get-togethers, and exhibitions.

The cultural and art festivities will be provided with colorful and gorgeous stages for an international art festival, stage performances, classic and modern music, movies, circus and magic, art and craft exhibitions, and international folk festivities.

The festival sports events will also cover a wide range. Sportsmen from many countries will play friendship games and Korean sportsmen will give demonstration performances.

The festival activities will include a function of "day of Korea" according to usage. Expected that day are gatherings with Korean officials from different domains, a joint friendship meeting with youth and students from the five continents, a mammoth gymnastic display and a grand performance, a friendship soiree and other colorful events.

The festival will be climaxed with its opening and closing functions at the Nungnado stadium, which will leave a deep impression on the participants.

On the brisk progress of material and technical preparations of vast scale for a success of the festival activities, Choe Yong-hae said:

The quests to the festival will find available more than 260 modern architectures including the already completed sports establishments of Youth Street, the hostels

and flats of Kwangbok Street which have entered the finishing stage, and the 150,000-seat Nungnado stadium and the international cinema house under construction on the Yanggak Islet.

While arranging the places of festival functions, we are energetically pushing on the work for improving the transport means and building up commercial and public service facilities, hygienic and health setups, parks and recreation grounds in Pyongyang so that the guests to the festival may not feel inconvenience in their activity and life.

Pyongyang airport, Pyongyang, Sinuiju and Tumangang railway stations, Nampo and Wonsan ports are being modernly built up or reconstructed and expanded to receive the guests, and the Pyongyang-Kaesong express highway is being constructed.

In progress is the building up of the excellent international press hall, international radio hall, international communications centre and the arrangement of the news coverage and press rooms of major venues of functions including the Nungnado stadium for the smooth coverage of festival by foreign correspondents and cameramen coming to the festival.

With the participation of many people of creative staff, artists, youths and students of broad strata, various designs of functions, festive and welcome signs, costumes and properties are being created with titanic efforts.

Through massive prize contests for the festival works in different sections, festival songs have been composed and popularised, and posters, commemorative badges, embroideries and crafts, postage stamps and picture albums are being made and brought out and several exhibitions have been held.

The designs of the opening and closing functions of the festival have already been completed, and costumes of rich national coloring and modern aesthetic effects, a gigantic folding screen for the venue of the international folk festivities, and other designs and samples have been completed and their manufacture is being accelerated at full tilt.

The chairman of the Korean preparatory committee of the festival said the festival is being successfully prepared with the support and cooperation of youths and students worldwide.

The voices of support and solidarity of global scale to the Pyongyang festival is ringing louder day by day and activities of broad scale are going on to dynamically accelerate the preparations of the festival on international, regional and national scale, he stated.

He expressed the firm belief that all the youth and student bodies and youth organisations the world over, international and regional youth organisations and institutions, and youth and students of broad strata on the five continents will express invariable support and solidarity to the preparations for the Pyongyang festival.

Socialist Media Report Festival

SK0110104088 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 1 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—News media of socialist countries recently gave wide publicity to brisk preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Korea.

The GDR paper JUNGE WELT under the title "Brisk Preparations for the Festival" said that the Korean youths performed feats of labour in the construction of Kwangbok Street, northern railway and other main objects of eternal value of the country in hearty response to the call of the party.

The Bulgarian paper NARODNA MLADEZH said:

Preparations to make the festival a greatest holiday of the world youth and students are briskly going on in Pyongyang, the site of the festival. The construction of the objects for the festival is progressing at an accelerated pace.

The Korean youths fling open the door of the festival for the young people from various countries of the world.

The Vietnamese and Polish televisions screened Kwangbok Street and the Nungnado Stadium being built along modern lines.

They stressed that preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students are going on successfully under the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Foreign Press Spotlights Fest

SK0310101588 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 3 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—Foreign publications give wide publicity to the preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The GDR newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND September 16 said in a report about the second meeting of the National Preparatory Committee of the GDR for the festival:

At the meeting, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Free German Youth who is chairman of the National Preparatory Committee, spoke of the impressions he had got when he attended the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

He said everywhere he went in Pyongyang he saw Korean youths waiting with great joy for the day when they will meet with young people from all parts of the world.

He informed the meeting of the successful progress of preparations for the festival in the GDR.

The Czechoslovak newspaper MLADA FRONTA September 13 devoted one whole page to an article entitled "toward the festival," which said:

The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students due in Pyongyang in July next year will put up the slogan "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship!"

The newspaper reported that the Czechoslovak national preparatory committee for the festival was formed and active.

The television of Czechoslovakia September 14 reported about the preparations for the festival.

The Afghan newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR conveyed what Afhgan youth said in support of the Pyongyang festival.

Another Afghan newspaper ANIS September 4 also dealt with the World Festival of Youth and Students.

The Algerian newspaper EL MOUDJAHID September 12 reported that the second meeting of the provisional working group for the preparations of the festival was held in Algiers.

The Austrian newspaper VOLKSSTIMME, the Zairese magazine UMOJA, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN, the Ethiopian newspaper ADDIS ZEMEN and the Lebanese newspapers AL-NIDA and AL-SAFIR reported about the preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Resolution on Reporting Adopted

SK0610052088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0506 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA)—The 13th session of the coordinating committee of the news agencies pool of the non-aligned countries held in Jakarta adopted a resolution on the reporting of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The resolution says: The 13th session of the coordinating committee of the news agencies pool of the non-aligned countries held in Jakarta, taking note of the spirit referred to at pool general assemblies and the pool coordinating committee meetings and in view of the need to increase reports about the non-aligned countries against the monopoly of news agencies of some countries in news service, urges the news agencies of the non-aligned countries to cover and report the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students due in the DPRK in the summer of 1989.

On the reporting of the Pyongyang festival, the final report of the session says: "The session referred to the need to widely cover and report about the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang."

Lao Festival Committee Formed

SK0310050188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0456 GMT 3 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—The National Preparatory Committee of Laos for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was formed on September 23, according to a report. The preparatory committee chaired by Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and first secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Youth Organisation of Laos, consists of three vice-chairmen and 12 members.

Polish Youth Brigade Tours

SK0510100888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0956 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)—The third Polish youth brigade named after Kim Chong-il has visited various places of Korea since it came here on September 26.

During its sojourn, the brigade of 120 members including youth representatives and artists selected from youth union organisations at all levels participated in colorful functions such as gatherings, joint friendship meetings, and joint performances.

The Polish brigade was accorded warm welcome by the Korean people, youth and students everywhere they went and deepened the sentiments of friendship between Korean and Polish youths and students.

Touring various places, they expressed deep respect and reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

After inspecting the international friendship exhibition, deputy head of the brigade Wojciech Orlowski said:

This splendid exhibition is unique in the world. The international friendship exhibition evidences that Korea has a great influence on the progressive countries of the world.

He said the inspection gave him better knowledge of the high international prestige of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The gifts on display clearly prove that they are playing a big role in strengthening and developing the progressive movement of the world, he stressed, and added:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are setting an excellent example in developing friendly relations with progressive people of the world.

Leading members of the brigade were interviewed by reporters in Pyongyang Tuesday.

Head of the brigade Witold Fioreck, secretary of the Central Committee of the Rural Youth Union of Poland, said:

The Polish youth have always expressed full support to the efforts of the Korean people and youth for the peaceful reunification of their country and will do so in the future.

In order to strengthen friendship and solidarity, he said, the progressive youths and students of the world should struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the violator of peace in South Korea.

We will do our utmost to bring success to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students which will open under the slogan "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship!", he said.

The festival will be a grand political festival of youths and students of the socialist countries and progressive nations, he stressed.

Poles Give Gift to Kim Il-song

SK0510105188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1044 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song was presented with a gift by the third Polish youth brigade named after Kim Chong-il on a visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by head of the brigade (Witold Fioreck), secretary of the Central Committee of the Rural Youth Union of Poland.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

SK0510105288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1045 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was presented with a gift by the third Polish youth brigade named after Kim Chong-il on a visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by head of the brigade (Witold Fioreck), secretary of the Central Committee of the Rural Youth Union of Poland.

Kye Ung-tae Meets Polish Group

SK0610052488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0510 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on October 5 met with the third Polish youth brigade named after Kim Chong-il.

Present there were head of the brigade (Witold Fioreck), secretary of the Central Committee of the Rural Youth Union of Poland, and leading members of the brigade.

Also present were Choe Yong-hae, chairman, and Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman, of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and an official of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang.

Kye Ung-tae had a conversation with the guests in a friendly atmosphere.

Students Welcome Polish Youth

SK0610053488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0520 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—Youth and students in Pyongyang met on October 5 and warmly welcomed the third Polish youth brigade named after Kim Chong-il visiting Korea.

Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, took the floor.

He said the Korean visit by the third Polish youth brigade named after Kim Chong-il marked a very meaningful occasion in strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the youths and students of Korea and Poland and greatly encouraged the campaign of the Korean youth and students for a success of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski always show deep interest in the development of the friendly relations between the youths and students of the two countries, he said. He recalled that on their initiatives and under their deep concern three rounds of exchanges and meetings of big delegations have taken place between youth and student organisations of the two countries from 1986.

Pointing out that Polish people, youth and students are resolutely struggling to cut nuclear weapons and create a nuclear-free zone in central Europe and defend peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world, he stressed:

The Korean youth and students wish them greater successes in their future struggle.

Head of the brigade (Witold Fioreck), secretary of the Central Committee of the Rural Youth Union of Poland, spoke next.

Everywhere it went, the youth brigade was accorded hearty and warm hospitality by the Korean people, he said, adding: We extend wholehearted thanks to Comrade Kim Chong-il for this.

Korea's reunification is the common desire of ours, he said, and declared: The entire Polish people support the reunification of Korea.

Next year, Polish youths will visit Korea again and uphold the slogan of anti-imperialist solidarity in the wonderful city of festival together with the Korean youth and the world youth, he remarked.

He further said:

Our meetings will prove fruitful in the future, too. The exchange of youth delegations between the two countries is made under the personal care of the leaders of our two countries the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In the evening, a joint performance was given by the artists of the Polish youth brigade and young artists of Korea.

Kim Il-song Ideas on Global Independence Noted

SK0410104788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1031 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—In his historical report "Let Us Accomplish the Cause of Socialism and Communism Under the Revolutionary Banner of Chuche" delivered at a meeting to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song put it forward as a common fighting task of mankind to make the whole world independent and illumined the policy of maintaining independence, peace and friendship as the underlying idea and the principle of activity in the struggle for building a new independent world, thereby clearly indicating the road of struggle to achieve global independence. In this connection, NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article entitled "Independence, Peace and Friendship Are Underlying Idea and Principle of Activity for Global Independence".

It says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said as follows:

"In order to achieve global independence it is essential to establish an equitable international order based on chajusong by opposing the imperialists' domination and subjugation, safeguard world peace and security from aggression and war, and strengthen friendship and solidarity between the peoples the world over by frustrating the imperialists' schemes for division and alienation.

"Independence, peace and friendship are the underlying idea and the principle of activity which we must maintain in our struggle to build an independent, new world."

An independent world is a world free from imperialism and colonialism in which the sovereignty of all countries and all nations is completely realized.

The essence of global independence lies in making the peoples of all countries achieve free development of their nations and the common prosperity of mankind in a free and peaceful world without domination, subjugation, aggression and war. In order to make the whole world independent, we must establish an equitable international order based on chajusong against imperialists' domination and subjugation, defend world peace and security against aggression and war, and strengthen friendship and solidarity among peoples the world over by smashing imperialists' disrupting and alienating manoeuvres. In order to meet these demands for global independence, we must consistently maintain independence, peace and friendship as the underlying idea and the principle of activity.

The independent stand constitutes the basic stand to be maintained by the popular masses in all their activities and constitutes the foundation of fair and equitable international relations, the article says, and goes on:

In order to firmly maintain the independent stand, one must appreciate and deal with all problems arising in the international arena with chajusong as a ruler and solve them independently in conformity with the common interests of one's country and nation and the world people and, at the same time, not allow others to encroach upon one's sovereignty but struggle against all sorts of phenomena violating and trampling underfoot the sovereignty of other countries.

The reason why peace constitutes the underlying idea and the principle of activity to be maintained in the struggle for building a new independent world is that the cause of making the whole world independent is inseparably related to the cause of world peace.

The reason why friendship, along with independence and peace, is the main idea and the principle of activity to be adhered to in the struggle for building a new, independent world is that it is an important guarantee for the successful promotion of the struggle for achieving chajusong in each country and the cause of chajusong of mankind to develop the friendly and cooperative relations and strengthen the unity among the countries and peoples who advocate chajusong.

Comrade Kim Il-song advanced a great idea on making the whole world independent and illumined the policy of maintaining independence, peace and friendship as the underlying idea and the principle of activity in the struggle for its realisation, clearly indicating the road of struggle for its realisation. This is one more great contribution to the development of the world revolution.

Correction to U.S. Athletes Insult Dignity

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "U.S. Athletes 'Insult' National Dignity" published in the 23 September East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 4:

Column two, second paragraph, first sentence should read: The South Korean students and people bitterly denounce this as another insult of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to them.

Former commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea Wickham insulted a few years ago the South Korean people, calling them "field mice." Last year U.S. ... [providing indistinct words and supplying additional sentence]

South Korea

No Tae-u To Address UN on 18 October
SK0510054688 Seoul YONHAP in English 0529 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 5 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u will deliver a speech at the United Nations General Assembly on Oct. 18 featuring the government's determination to promote "peace, reconciliation and dialogue" on the Korean peninsula, a high-ranking government source said Wednesday.

It will be the first time for a South Korean president to attend the UN General Assembly and to give a speech before the world body. Both South and North Korea are not U.N. members.

The president is also hoping to meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan during his brief stopover in Washington en route to Seoul from New York, said the source who declined to be named.

The source, however, said the schedule for a summit with Reagan has yet to be determined.

No is likely to leave for New York on Oct. 16 and stay in the metropolitan city for three days although his itinerary has not yet been fixed, the source said.

It will be the first time that No will visit a foreign country since his inauguration on Feb. 25 this year. He visited the United States and Japan as a presidential candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party on Sept. 13-17 last year.

The source said No's scheduled speech at the United Nations is based on the government's belief that it is desirable for the Korean president, at a time when South Korea's international image and status have apparently been improved in the wake of the successful holding of the Seoul Olympics, to clarify at the world body the government's far-reaching policy on reunification of the divided Korean peninsula.

No's itinerary for the U.S. visit will soon be announced, the source said.

Navy 'To Employ' Nuclear Arms in Emergency
SK0610012888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Oct 88 p 3

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense said yesterday that it is possible for Korean naval ships to employ nuclear arms in case of emergency situations of Korea, although it rules out the possibility of using nuclear weapons.

In a report submitted to the defense committee of the National Assembly for inspection, the ministry said that employment of nuclear weapons should be taken into consideration from the standpoint of strategic deterrence of war.

As for relocation of the US military base in downtown Seoul, the ministry said that working-level officials of Korea and the United States have negotiated and will continue to negotiate the matter of relocation.

One of the major issues in the relocation of the American military facilities in Seoul to the outside of the capital is sharing of the financial cost between both countries, the ministry said.

The ministry also said in the report that 2,670 soldiers died in various military-discipline-related accidents from 1980 up to the present time.

In the report, the ministry also disclosed that 3,723 men died on active military duty in safety accidents.

According to the report, 2,254 of 2,670 soldiers committed suicide, and 290 others were dead due to assault and battery.

Of 2,670, the report said, 1,079 were members of the defense force.

The report showed that 3,723 soldiers and officers died in traffic accidents, airplane crashes, fires, explosions and various other safety accidents.

Trade, Contacts With Communist Countries Expand

Accord With Soviets Hinted

SK0610004288 Seoul YONHAP in English
0029 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 6 (YONHAP)—South Korea is expected to sign economic cooperation agreements with three East European countries late this month or early next month, sources at the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) said Thursday.

The three countries are Bulgaria, East Germany and Poland. South Korea has no diplomatic relations with communist nations.

The sources said that a Korean delegation led by Yi Son-ki, president of KOTRA, is expected to visit those countries to conclude the agreements.

The content of the projected pacts between korea and those countries is expected to be similar to that in recent economic cooperation agreements between Korea and Hungary and Korea and Yugoslavia.

Major elements of the agreements are expected to include the exchange of trade offices, trade commissions and economic information as well as the establishment of consultation channels.

KOTRA plans to set up trade offices in those East European countries soon after the agreements are completed. The sources said the Korean trade offices in the three countries could be established this year.

The three countries also are expected to set up trade offices in Seoul this year or early next year, at the latest.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union is reportedly hinting that "immediate" direct trade with Korea could be possible if Korea's participation in the development of Siberia is guaranteed, the sources said.

If both sides agree soon in principle on the conditions of Korea's participation in Siberia's development, the establishment of a Korean trade office in the Soviet Union before the end of this year is likely, the sources said.

Siberian Role Possible

SK0610070388 Seoul YONHAP in English
0654 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Hong Kong, Oct. 6 (YONHAP)—The Soviet Union expects that South Korea, instead of Japan, will participate in the development of Siberia and the Soviet Union's far eastern region, a pro-China daily here said Thursday.

The TA KUNG PAO said the Soviets expect Korea to provide technology coupled with capital investments for the development program.

It said the Soviet Union sought cooperation with Japan at first but turned to South Korea because Japan would not accept, insisting that the Soviets return to Japanese control five islands which belonged to Japan before World War II.

Since Korea expressed willingness to take part in the development of Siberia, Japan is fearful of losing the initiative, the paper said.

According to the TA KUNG PAO, Korea is backed by the United States in entering the development project, while Japan is unlikely to resolve the northern territory issue before long.

The Hong Kong paper speculated that the major concern of a Tokyo economic mission scheduled to visit Seoul next week would be to compile information on the possibility of South Korea's advancement to Siberia.

The paper predicted that Japan would dispatch a massive economic mission to Moscow before the end of this year to avoid being outmaneuvered by South Korea in the development of Siberia which abounds with natural resources including petroleum, coal and wood.

KAL Seeks Airspace Use

SK0610013088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
6 Oct 88 p 3

[Text] Korean Air [KAL] is reportedly seeking to continue to overfly Chinese and Soviet territory even after the Olympics.

KAL had been allowed to fly its planes over Chinese territory using the Shanghai-Kunming-Bombay route from Sept. 3 to Oct. 9, in connection with the Seoul Olympics.

According to aviation sources, the national flag carrier is seeking to continue the overflights after the Oct. 9 deadline.

KAL plans to negotiate with Chinese aviation authorities for the use of the Seoul-Qingdao-Beijing-Pakistan route, the shortest route to the Middle East, instead of the Shanghai-Kunming route.

The Qingdao route will save four hours off the current time of flying the Kunming-Bombay route, according to the sources.

Minister Confirms KAL Request

SK0610021988 Seoul YONHAP in English
0119 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 6 (YONHAP)—Korean Air, South Korea's national flag carrier, is requesting that China and the Soviet Union allow its aircraft to continue flights over the two countries' territory to Europe and the Middle East, a cabinet minister said Wednesday.

Korean Air has been flying through Chinese airspace since Sept. 3 to transport Seoul Olympic participants and tourists, with the flights scheduled to halt on Oct. 9, while also flying through Soviet airspace for the same purpose from Sept. 12-Oct. 4.

"No discussions thereof have been made with China or the Soviet Union on a governmental basis. But I was recently informed by my ministry officials that Korean Air is making a request to China and the Soviet Union that they allow Korean Air to continue overflight of their airspace," said Yi Pom-chun, transportation minister when asked by a lawmaker about the matter during the National Assembly's audit and inspection activities into the ministry's administration.

"It seems that it will take some time, more or less, for Korean Air to attain such approval," Yi said, adding that "the government will help Korean Air in dealing with the matter if consultations thereof on a civil basis make a certain degree of progress."

Yi said that the president of Korean Air, Cho Chong-kun, discussed the matter with pertinent Chinese and Soviet officials during the Olympics, but failed, however, to obtain a concrete answer.

Korean Air can substantially shorten its flying time from Seoul to Europe or the Middle East by flying over the territory of the two communist countries, with which Seoul has no diplomatic ties.

Direct Phone Link Sought

SK0610081988 Seoul YONHAP in English 0809 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 6 (YONHAP)—South Korea will seek to continue direct automatic telephone system with communist countries on a permanent basis, sources at the Communications Ministry said Thursday.

The ministry provisionally adopted the so-called international subscriber dialing system (ISD) between Korea and communist countries, with which South Korea has no diplomatic relations, beginning Aug. 1 for smooth international communication during the Seoul Olympic games.

Until August, telephone communication between Korea and those countries, including the Soviet Union, China, East Germany, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, was possible only on an international service postion system (ISPS) basis.

The ministry had originally planned to operate the ISD system for a limited period for the Olympics.

The sources said, however, that the ministry has just decided to extend the operation period until the end of the Seoul Paralympics slated for Oct. 15-24. They added that the ministry is seriously considering operating the system permanently after the Paralympics.

If the plan is implemented, South Korea can share telephone communication on an ISD system basis with all countries in the world, except North Korea and Albania.

The ISD system is officially operated between Korea and 140 countries.

Three-Phase Plan on Trade

SK0610015288 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Oct 88 p 6

[Text] The government is set to gradually expand trade and economic relations with Communist countries in three phases.

In a report to the National Assembly yesterday, the Trade-Industry Ministry said that the first phase would be focused on the collection and analysis of trade information on Communist countries, while delivering the results to business circles.

In the second phase, the government will endeavor to set up trade offices with Communist countries on a reciprocal basis and to remove various obstacles for the expansion of trade with them.

Currently, the nation which maintains no diplomatic relations with any Communist country has trade offices in Hungary and Yugoslavia on a reciprocal basis.

The third phase will have the government establishing trade missions in Communist countries on a mutual basis which will serve as de facto diplomatic missions.

The government will also endeavor to sign pacts for investment guarantee with Communist countries on the heels of setting up trade missions.

In the meantime, the Trade-Industry Ministry has decided to separately approach China and the Eastern European Communist countries for the expansion of trade and economic relations with them.

First of all, the ministry will negotiate with the central government of China for the simplification of procedures for personal exchange and an agreement on foreign exchange transactions.

On the other hand, the ministry will promote exchange of trade missions and the undertaking of individual projects with the Chinese provincial governments.

As for the advancement to Eastern European Communist countries, the ministry will fully utilize Hungary as a medium.

The government has recently set up a permanent mission with Hungary on a mutual basis, maintaining de facto diplomatic relations with the Communist country for the first time.

PPD National Assembly Protest Angers DJP

SK0610012088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Oct 88 p 3

[From the "Out and About" column: "Assembly Protesters"]

[Text] The DJP is angry at the PPD, which it says was rude to the President at the National Assembly Tuesday. "It is the first time in the nation's parliamentary history that political party members have refused en masse to stand up when the Chief Executive entered the parliament for a speech," said a DJP member.

The DJP also castigated the opposition party for demanding the release of 514 "prisoners of conscience".

The 514 prisoners included North Korean agents serving life sentences, the DJP official said, asking the opposition party to clearly define "prisoners of conscience".

Kim Tae-chung Urges Arrest of Samchong Leaders

SK0610005288 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Oct 88 p 3

[Text] Kim Tae-chung yesterday demanded the immediate arrest of those responsible for the controversial Samchong reeducation camp.

Describing the case as a "heinous atrocity," Kim, president of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, told reporters that all the details of the brutal crimes should be brought to light.

Kim maintained that those responsible for the "inhumane" crime include the central figures who mapped out and implemented the military camp education programs, the front-line commanders who brutalized inmates and those who destroyed material evidence related to the programs.

In the course of implementing the reorientation program, a few people fell victim to political revenge, while many others were excluded in exchange for bribes, Kim said.

Corruption Suspects Barred From Leaving Country

SK0610022388 Seoul YONHAP in English 0158 GMT 6 Oct 88

[By Hong Sang-pyo]

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 6 (YONHAP)—An opposition-controlled National Assembly special committee passed a motion Wednesday calling on the government to ban two former chiefs of the Presidential Security Forces and two others from leaving the country in connection with alleged corruption during the administration of former President Chon Tu-hwan.

The special panel probing alleged irregularities during Chon's seven-year rule also adopted a resolution urging the government to request Canberra to investigate Chon's alleged capital diversion to Australia.

The three opposition parties have claimed that Chon, his family members and relatives sent a substantial amount of their fortune to foreign countries, especially Australia, in violation of the law. Chon and his aides, however, denied the allegation.

Among those cited in the parliamentary request for the exit ban were Chang Se-tong and An Hyon-tae, Chun's former chief body guards, and Kim In-pae and Cho Song-hui, senior officials of the Ilhae Foundation which Chon set up during his presidency.

The panel's moves resulted from its conclusion that the four persons should testify on irregularities allegedly occurring in the course of fundraising for the Ilhae Foundation which the opposition charged was established to provide Chon with an office and private residence after his retirement from the presidency.

In the plenary session of the ad hoc committee, committee members of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, however, opposed the inclusion of the two ex-chief presidential bodyguards on the exit ban list.

In August, the special panel requested that the Justice Ministry prohibit the former president, his wife and 14 others, most of them relatives of the Chons, from leaving the country. But the ministry excluded the Chons from the exit ban, because of "protocol" due the former chief executive.

The panel members from the opposition parties said they will subpoena the two presidential security chiefs and other Ilhae officials to appear before the Assembly to testify on their alleged involvement in what the panel members termed "illegal" fund raising.

The panel also agreed to probe the alleged irregularities of the Saesaedae (New Generation) Foundation, which was founded during Chon's rule and has been led by his wife, Yi Sun-cha.

The foundation, along with Ilhae, has also been criticized for alleged unlawful fund raising methods. Mrs. Chon has faced public pressure to reveal the list of the foundation's donors as well as resign from her foundation post, but she has refused.

Meanwhile, First State Minister for Political Affairs Yi Chong-chan reaffirmed the government position that Chon should clarify his position on the alleged scandals.

"The key to resolving the problems surrounding Chon is to have him explain to the public his position on the alleged scandals at a proper date," said the minister, who

has been handling the probe into alleged corruption and irregularities of Chon's Fifth Republic. Yi is also a senior lawmaker of the ruling party.

He said the government will submit to parliament all records and written materials regarding 44 cases of alleged irregularities during Chon's presidency.

The Assembly, focusing on the review and examination of scandals of the past administration, began parliament's audit and inspection into state affairs Wednesday. It marks the first time parliament has exercised such a right in 16 years.

Assembly Begins 20-Day Audit of Agencies

SK0610015688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] The National Assembly kicked off its 20-day audit and inspection of government ministries and other agencies yesterday.

Lawmakers of the 14 Assembly standing committees, except for the steering, and foreign affairs and unification panels, were briefed by Cabinet members and provincial governors on their respective administrations.

Economy-Science, Health-Social Affairs and Construction Committees went to Pusan and Kwangju special cities and Kangwon-do and Kyonggi-do provinces.

Opposition lawmakers put under the magnifying glass what they called "barbarous acts at the Samchong reeducation camps" and the arbitrary realignments of insolvent firms in the formative days of the Fifth Republic government.

The lawmakers also sought to find out if there was any misuse of state funds, abuse of governmental power and mistakes in the execution of government policies. Here is an account of the major issues in the parliamentary inspection at each ministry and government agency.

Defense [subhead]

The Defense Ministry conducted a briefing for lawmakers in a closed session because its report included classified material.

In the afternoon, Reps. Kwon No-kap and Yi Che-kun of the Party for Peace and Democracy, claimed that the Samchong reeducation program involved grave violations of human rights, terming it a scheme to protect those who held power immediately after the Kwangju Uprising in May, 1980.

The lawmakers asked the ministry to reveal all facts behind the cruel and inhumane treatment of trainees and punish those who masterminded the "barbarous program."

They also argued that the ministry had already shredded all documents chronicling the Samchong reeducation program conducted at various military camps. They also wanted the ministry to reinvestigate the "real cause" of the deaths of 50 confirmed fatal victims.

Home Affairs [subhead]

After hearing a briefing from Minister Yi Chun-ku, lawmakers demanded to be told whether government agents had mobilized hooligans, including Kim Yong-nam (alias Yongpal) in an attempt to disrupt the inauguration of a new opposition party in 1987.

They charged that National Police authorities were not fair in personnel management and that Home Affairs Ministry officials were deeply involved in fraudulent acts in the past two presidential and parliamentary elections.

The lawmakers also asked the ministry to brief them on what preparations were being made to implement the local autonomy system, due for next year.

Finance [subhead]

Lawmakers made a series of individual attacks on Finance Minister Sakong Il, asking him to clarify the guidelines under which the government arranged specific enterprises to take over insolvent firms.

They also asked what kind of favors and benefits the government extended to the firms taking over the insolvent enterprises. The finance minister was also asked to outline steps to prevent stock market scandals including "insider trading."

The opposition lawmakers charged that economic ministers made arbitrary and illegal decisions in realigning insolvent firms, causing financial difficulties to banks.

Public Administration [subhead]

Rep. So Chong-won of the Reunification Democratic Party asked the prime minister to make positive efforts to retrieve AFKN channel from the United States and to relocate the U.S. Army base in Yongsan. He asserted that these and other pending issues between Korea and the United States fan anti-American sentiments.

Rep. Pak Sil of the Party for Peace and Democracy charged that the Social Reform Commission, set up by former president Chon Tu-hwan, was deeply involved in the infringement of human rights and various irregularities in the name of purifying society.

He demanded An Mu-hyok, the first head of the commission and former director of the Agency for National Security Planning, appear as a witness during the inspection.

Agro-Fisheries-Forestry [subhead]

Lawmakers charged that farm debts have increased by as much as 500 billion won since March, 1987 when the government pushed for the reduction of farm debts. They also blamed the ministry for having worsened the quality of life of farmers by pursuing a low-price policy on farm products including rice.

They demanded to know whether the ministry colluded with the Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement) Headquarters to import foreign cattle at low price and sell them at high price to domestic farmers, whether there was any improper selection of "young farm leaders" who were given financial support by the ministry.

Construction [subhead]

Opposition lawmakers took issue with the process of reclaiming Yongchong-do island to build training facilities for the Saemaul Movement Headquarters led by Chon Kyong-hwan, younger brother of ex-president Chon Tu-hwan.

Rep. Kim Yun-hwan of the Reunification Democratic Party asked what measures the construction ministry has taken against the illegal reclamation of coastal areas.

Rep. Hwang Tae-pong demanded that the ministry make public the details of the illegal use of the "green belt" areas in Seoul and punishment of public officials who permitted the illegal use.

Legislation-Judiciary [subhead]

Opposition lawmakers censured officials of the Court Administration office for not having presented material in a few cases as demanded by the lawmakers.

Rep. Pak Sang-chon of the Party for Peace and Democracy threatened that he will bring charges against the judicial authorities concerned in accordance with the Parliamentary Inspection Law unless they present material concerning the torture of Miss Kwon In-suk and Northrop scandal allegedly involving ex-president Chon by Oct. 10.

Energy-Resources [subhead]

The energy-resources committee decided in a meeting yesterday morning to call Pak Chung-ki, ex-president of the Korea Electric Power Corporation and Yi Myong-pak, chairman of the Hyundai Engineering and Construction Company, to testify on the construction of nuclear power plants No. 11 and 12.

The ex-president of KEPCO signed the contract with foreign firms for the construction of the two nuclear power plants.

Ministers Take Oath

SK0610014488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] "I hereby take a solemn oath to sincerely respond to the questions and inquiries raised by Assemblymen during the state auditing and inspection period. I will not make a false statement against my conscience and I am ready to be subject to any legal punishment if I do so."

The pledge was made by all ministers yesterday when a parliamentary inspection was started for the first time in 16 years at each ministerial office.

Chairmen of parliamentary standing committees warned that those making false statements will be subject to jail terms of one-to-ten years and that anyone seeking to insult or defame the inspecting Assemblymen may get jail terms of up to five years.

It was in 1972 that the late president Pak Chong-hui abolished the parliamentary authority to audit and inspect with the so-called "Yusin Constitution." The inspection was revived by the Sixth Republic Constitution promulgated last February.

When the oath was taken, both lawmakers and ministers, together with their deputies, seemed to become serious and tense.

Cognizant of what the late president Pak termed the "negative and unproductive nature" of the parliamentary audit, chairmen of the Assembly standing committees said the parliamentary audit is to identify and rectify "misconduct and malpractices" by the executive branch and to push for clean and honest and efficient administration.

All political parties shifted their organizational focus to supporting their lawmakers who are scrutinizing every aspect of governmental operations.

Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, designated himself as "head and coordinator" in the PPD situation room for the Assembly audit and inspection.

The leader of the largest opposition party told the press that the PPD lawmakers will put the focus on implementing democratization steps by pushing for release of all the remaining prisoners of conscience and identifying the masterminds of the so-called "Samchong (Three Clean) Reeducation Program" in which about 50 people were alleged to have been beaten or shot to death.

Kim said his party is in general agreement with the foreign policy objectives President No Tae-u outlined in his Tuesday speech at the National Assembly. He endorsed President No's commitment to improve ties with socialist countries and North Korea.

But Kim made clear he was disappointed with No's perception of the domestic political situation.

He said he does not concur with President No's conclusion that Korea has achieved a "political miracle." Kim said the Chief Executive failed to indicate a clear-cut will to throw off the dark legacies of the Fifth Republic.

He argued that there are still 500 political prisoners although the government took leniency measures this week.

The opposition position is far apart from President No's in terms of recognizing and diagnosing the domestic political situation, Kim said. President No seemed to "magnify" the extent of radical forces seeking to topple the liberal democratic system. This may be because of a scheme to oppress democratic forces, Kim noted.

The PPD head said President No failed to outline concrete steps to enable the alienated and the poor to share the economic fruits of development.

He said he fears that the opposition and the government may clash in the forthcoming budget deliberation over allocation of state budgets to projects for the poor, the alienated and rural residents.

Kim revealed that all the military generals who masterminded the brutal treatment of "innocent citizens" in the so-called Samchong reeducation camps must be brought to justice.

Kim said the military authorities are shredding all relevant documents in an attempt to cover up the inhumane and barbaric acts.

He further noted that the current regime has shown a "serious lack of understanding in its evaluation of the tragic Kwangju incident in 1980."

"I worry that the fundamental differences between the government and the opposition over the domestic political situation will turn into a seed of contention and dispute in coming days," Kim added.

Poll on Post-Olympic Phrase, Anti-Americanism

SK0610092788 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 5 Oct 88 p 8

[Excerpts] According to an opinion poll conducted by telephone right after the Seoul Olympics, the South Korean people believe that the greatest gains they have attained from the Olympics are self-confidence and pride that "we have come to be proud of ourselves." In relations with foreigners, most of the South Korean people deem it natural that the people showed friendly feelings toward athletes from communist countries, including the Soviet Union, during the Olympics, while more than a majority of the people expressed deep apprehensions about the anti-American feelings shown during the Olympics. In regard to people's views on foreign relations, the poll revealed there are sharp differences between people in their twenties and those in their thirties and above. People in their twenties said that it was natural that they had friendly feelings toward athletes from communist countries and showed anti-American feelings during the Olympics. However, people in their thirties and above did not affirmatively accept such a phenomenon.

The first question was, "In what aspect do you think the Olympics were a benefit?" Of the total of 1,197 respondents, those who indicated "enhancement of national prestige" totaled 380 (31.7 percent); those who indicated "reconciliation of the people of the world," 15.4 percent; those who indicated "unity of our people," 30.7 percent; those who indicated "exchange with East European countries," 18 percent; and those who indicated other aspects, 4.3 percent. [passage omitted]

To the second question, "What were the negative aspects of the Olympics?" those respondents who indicated "violence at the sporting events" took the highest percentage. Those who said "excessive advertisements," registered 5.3 percent; those who indicated "spend too much money for the Olympics," 15.8 percent; those who indicated "North Korea's boycott," 12.8 percent; those who indicated "actions of excessive hospitality," 15.5 percent; and those who indicated "violence in the sporting events," 29.2 percent. [passage omitted]

To the third question, "What was the greatest effect the Olympics had upon your routine life?" those who said "the Olympics enhanced my consciousness of public order" totalled 6.9 percent; those who said "the Olympics led me to have feelings of alienation," 7.1 percent; those who said "we have come to be proud of ourselves," 44.9 percent; those who said "the Olympics led me to be less interested in politics," 4.5 percent; and those who said the Olympics led us to open our eyes more to the world," 22.5 percent. Thus, the most remarkable response to the question is that our people have come to have national self-confidence and pride (44.9 percent). [passage omitted]

The fourth question was, "What change do you think will most likely occur in our society after the Olympics?" Among the total of 1,197 respondents, those who worried about price increases totalled 410 (34.3 percent) and those who worried about political unrest, 16.8 percent. However, those who predicted an increase in exports totaled 328 (27.4 percent). Thus, a considerable number of respondents expressed optimistic prospects toward our economic situation after the Olympics. [passage omitted]

The fifth question was, "What do you think of the anti-American feelings among our people during the Olympics?" Of the total of 1,197 respondents, those who said "undesirable" totaled 705 (58.9 percent) and those who said "desirable," 381 (31.8 percent). Those who

refused to clearly answer the question totaled 111 (9.3 percent). To this question, no difference of province or region was found, but remarkable differences in age and sex were found.

Of respondents in their twenties 38.7 percent answered "desirable"; of respondents in their thirties, 33.9 percent agreed the anti-U.S. sentiments were desirable; of those in their forties, 26.1 percent; and of those in their fifties and above, 24.5 percent. On the other hand, 55.2 percent of respondents in their twenties, the lowest percentage of any group, said the feelings were undesirable; 59.7 percent of respondents in their thirties agreed the sentiments against the U.S. were undesirable; 63.5 percent of those in their forties; and 59.2 percent of those in their fifties and above. [passage omitted]

In the response by sex, of the total respondents who said "desirable," males registered 37.5 percent; and females, 26.1 percent. Of the total respondents who said "undesirable," females totaled 61.3 percent; and males, 56.6 percent.

The sixth question was "What do you think of the friendly attitude toward communist countries, including the Soviet Union, among the people during the Olympics?" To this question, of the total respondents, those who said "desirable phenomenon" totaled 875 (73.1 percent); those who said "undesirable phenomenon," only 15.8 percent; and those who said "I do not know," 11.1 percent. Such a result cannot but be a surprising phenomenon in light of the fact that the South Korean people have lived for more than half a century regarding communist countries as hostile. [passage omitted]

Students Stage Protest at DJP Office

SK0610054388 Seoul YONHAP in English
0534 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 6 (YONHAP)—Demanding the immediate arrest of former President Chon Tu-hwan and his wife Yi Sun-cha, 23 students on Thursday occupied an office of lawmaker Chong Ho-yong of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

The students, belonging to the League of Student Associations in Seoul, an anti-government and anti-American organization, threw firebombs before they broke into Chong's office in the National Assembly members' hall, located in front of the National Assembly building.

"Arrest Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha, principle offenders of irregularities (while in office)," the students shouted. "Drive out the Americans, maneuvers behind the scene of the 1980 bloody Kwangju massacre."

Chong, President No Tae-u and Chon were classmates at the Korea Military Academy.

The students, including four women students, also shouted that their next target is an office of DJP Secretary-General Pak Chun-pyong, one year junior to Chon at the Korea Military Academy.

Chon and his family members have become the target of criticism by the public and students for their alleged irregularities during the Fifth Republic.

Meanwhile, riot police were surrounding the building in which the students were staging a sit-in protest.

Police Arrest Protesters

OW0610082788 Tokyo KYODO in English
0526 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 6 KYODO—South Korean police on Thursday overpowered and arrested 23 student radicals occupying the office of former defense minister and current National Assembly member Chong Ho-yong after a two-hour siege.

Hurling firebombs and shattering windows, the students had stormed the fourth floor office in the building for National Assembly members offices earlier Thursday morning, injuring one of Chong's aides.

They demanded that those responsible for the Kwangju "massacre" of 1980 be brought to immediate justice, throwing portraits of Chong and current President No Tae-u from the window.

The students were taken into custody after a 100-man assault team stormed the building despite student threats of suicide.

They blamed Chong, No, former President Chon Tu-hwan, and two other generals, along with the American forces commander at the time, for the hundreds of deaths which resulted from the suppression of the 1980 uprising in the South Korean city of Kwangju.

Burma

All-Burma United Youth Organization Registers

BK0510145388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] All-Burma United Youth Organization, which has its headquarters at No 9, Ma Kyee Kyee Street of Sanchaung Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted registration as of 5 October 1988 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 6, dated 5 October 1988, of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The All-Burma United Youth Organization was formed with the following central executive committee:

U Aung Khun Swe, chairman;
U Kyaw Win Gaung, general secretary;
U (Khin Maung Lay), joint general secretary;
U Myo Nyunt of Pyawbwe, member;
U Aung Win, member;
U Kyaw Thu Aung, member;
U Myo Tint Aung, member;
Daw Khin Myat Thu Swe, member;
U Kyin Thein, member;
U Si Thu Win, member;
U Ye Htut, member;
U Myo Thant, member; and
U Sein Aye, member.

People's Youth Federation Party Registered

BK0510144388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Oct 88 53/5:

[Text] The People's Youth Federation, Burma, which has its headquarters at the rubber plantation belonging to U Thet Aung in No 12 ward of Hlaing Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted registration as of 5 October 1988 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 5, dated 5 October 1988, of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The People's Youth Federation, Burma, was formed with the following central organizing committee:

U Thet Aung, chairman-1;
U Win Maung of Thaketa, chairman-2;
U Nyo Saint, vice chairman-1;
U Hla Tun of Pwintlan mines, vice chairman-2;
U Aung (?of Syriam), general secretary;
U Zan Aung, joint general secretary;
U Thein Han, headquarters executive;
U Maung Maung Aung, headquarters executive;
U Than Win, headquarters executive;
U Kyi Win, headquarters executive;
Daw Nwe Nwe Myint, headquarters executive;
U Soe Nyunt Aung, headquarters executive;
U Nay Win Saw, headquarters executive;
U Sein Win of [words indistinct], headquarters executive; and
U San Lwin, headquarters executive.

Government 'Accused' of Mass Killings, Arrests

BK0510172088 Hong Kong AFP in English 1646 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Rangoon, Oct 5 (AFP)—A top opposition leader accused Burma's military government of mass killings and arrests as two more political parties were legalized Wednesday by the ruling junta's election commission.

Former Defense Minister Tin U said the junta which cracked down on pro-democracy protests after a September 18 coup had murdered many innocent people including women and children taking part in peaceful demonstrations.

The government was carrying out ruthless repression, the vice-chairman of the opposition National League for Democracy said in a letter sent Tuesday to the London-based human rights group Amnesty International.

He said many government employees including doctors, as well as writers and artists, were arrested or dismissed from their jobs for having taken part in strikes launched in mid-August during mass protests against authoritarian rule.

Even workers who returned after Monday's deadline set by the military government for a full return to work by striking employees had been dismissed for having taken part in strikes, the letter said.

It added that sacked workers were replaced by members of the Burma Socialist Program Party, the party set up by Ne Win after a 1962 coup and Burma's only party until the military junta began legalizing opposition parties last week.

Mr. Tin U also said government employees have been given no rights to form trade unions and people do not trust the army and do not believe that the present government could hold free and fair elections. [passage omitted]

State Employees Ordered To Work Full Day

BK0610092688 Hong Kong AFP in English 0747 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Rangoon, Oct 6 (AFP)—Burma's military junta has ordered state employees to work a full day from Thursday amid reports that at least 500 leaders of a six-week general strike against authoritarian rule have been arrested.

Informed sources said public servants and workers at state corporations would not be allowed to leave before the end of their shift as they have been doing since the government started a back-to-work campaign last week.

Most state employees have been going to work since a deadline for the end of the strike expired Monday, but informed sources said many leave early because there is no work to do and there are persistent transportation problems.

On Wednesday, many public servants in the capital were seen signing attendance registers in the morning and going home by noon. [passage omitted]

Opposition sources said at least 500 leaders of the paralyzing general strike launched in mid-August during mass protests for democracy have been arrested since last week, including people who turned up for work Monday [3 October].

Dozens of public servants who went to work Monday were also sacked or retired for having taken part in strikes or protests, the sources said. [passage omitted]

Opposition leader Tin U, in a letter sent Tuesday to the London-based human rights group Amnesty International, said doctors, writers and artists were among those arrested or dismissed in the past week.

Several heads of department including immigration, telecommunications, police and railways have been retired or sacked since last week, as well as dozens of staff at state broadcasting and the Bureau of Special Investigations, which monitors illegal economic activities, informed sources said.

The committee of pro-democracy students and workers which organized the general strike has urged continued resistance and called on people not to work, according to former Premier U Nu who met with the committee Tuesday. [passage omitted]

Student Groups Clash at Rangoon Hospital

BK0510145588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Since September 20 members of Shwegyobyu group, 15 members of (Kyesein) group, and 6 members of Yeman Aung group, which includes students, have been camping out in rooms No 19 and 20 in the cardiovascular ward of the Rangoon General Hospital; they have been disturbing hospital staff and patients.

On the evening of 4 October Soe Win and Pe Win from the Shwegyobyu group and Kyaw Soe Win from the (Kyesein) group had an argument over domination in the hospital and over women and money. In a jingalee [sharpened metal arrow] attack launched by the Shwegyobyu group Kyaw Soe Win was wounded on the neck, and he had to receive treatment at the hospital.

The groups are clashing frequently at the hospital and are having differences among themselves.

Hospital Placed Under 'Surveillance'

OW0610105188 Tokyo KYODO in English 1017 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Bangkok, Oct. 6 KYODO—The forces of Gen. Saw Maung moved to bring the General Hospital in central Rangoon, a popular opposition symbol, under armed surveillance Wednesday, according [to] informed sources.

The hospital had been a locus for opposition gatherings and hunger strikes after indiscriminate firing by government troops on demonstrators in the nationwide general strike of early August lead to the deaths of doctors and medical staff.

Claiming the presence of student subversives sequestered in the hospital basement, the regime issued orders Wednesday for the expulsion of everyone except patients and staff.

Soldiers also moved to dismantle barriers and remove antigovernment posters while guards posted at hospital entrances questioned and searched all those entering.

Additional troops were dispatched to police the surrounding area.

Courts, Judges Given Powers Over Civil Suits

BK0510142788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] In accordance with Sections 9 and 11 of the Judicial Law, the Supreme Court today issued Order No 6/88 regarding judicial powers for state and division courts to rule on civil suits and Order No 7/88 regarding judicial powers for township courts to rule on civil court suits.

Under Order No 6/88, state or division courts are given powers over original civil suits or civil suits, with no restrictions placed on the value involved in the suits. The state or division judge was also given powers, equivalent to the judicial powers of a district judge under any of the existing laws, to rule on original civil suits or civil suits with no restrictions placed on the value involved in the suits. Moreover, the state or division additional judges were also given powers, equivalent to judicial powers of a District Judge under any of the existing laws, to rule on original civil suits or civil suits involving values not more than 50,000 kyats.

Regarding the powers to rule on appeals, state or division judges may hear and rule on the rulings or orders of township courts, while state or division additional judges may hear and rule on original suits of township courts involving values not more than 5,000 kyats.

Under Order No 7/88, township courts are give powers over original civil suits or civil suits with values involving not more than 10,000 kyats. Township court judges are given judicial powers to rule on such suits as well as [words indistinct] in accordance with Section 32.1 of the 1960 Urban Leasing Act. Township additional judges are given judicial powers over original civil suits or civil suits involving a value of not more than 5,000 kyats.

Mandalay-Hsipaw-Lashio Train Service Resumes
BK0510151488 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] The Mandalay-Lashio passenger train No 131 left Mandalay for Lashio yesterday morning and stopped overnight in Hsipaw before proceeding to Lashio this morning. The train will leave Lashio and stop overnight in Hsipaw today.

On 6 October, the train will leave Hsipaw for Mandalay.

Additional Food Transported to Rangoon
BK0510150788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] The Irrawaddy Division Law and Order Restoration Council has been making arrangements to alleviate the food problems of the people and ensure the smooth flow of goods and lower commodity prices. Accordingly, rice, beef, chickens, fish, eggs, coconuts, beans, crabs, prawns, dried fish, fish paste, salted fish, fermented fish, chili, and other foodstuffs were sent by boat from Einme, Dedaye, Kyaiklat, Ma-ubin, Pyapon, and Bassein Townships to Rangoon on 4 October.

Similarly, under the arrangement of the Pegu Division Law and Order Restoration Council, oil, rice, beans, chili, vegetables, fruits, and fish were sent by rail and road today to Rangoon and Upper Burma areas from Prome, Gyobingauk, Okpo, Minhla, Pekon, and Letpadan Townships.

Meanwhile, on 1 October, under the arrangement of the Kalaw Township Law and Order Restoration Council, tobacco leaves, cabbage, potatoes, and ginger were sent by car from Kalaw to Rangoon, Mandalay, Meiktila, Prome, and Monywa.

Presently, with the assistance from the law and order restoration councils, efforts are being made to ensure that there is a smooth flow of goods and that inexpensive food is available to the people in townships of different states and divisions.

Detained Students Returned to Parents
BK0510154188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] About 30 students and youths from Tamu who took part in the recent events fled and went into hiding because of false reports spread by unscrupulous people. Thanks to the efforts of their parents, community leaders, and the Defense Forces, all of these students and youths have come to see the truth and have returned on 28 September.

Similarly in Mogok, parents and guardians brought 36 students, civilians, and public service personnel, who took part in the recent events, to the township law and order restoration council at 1330 on 27 September. The council, after lecturing them, released them back to the parents and the guardians the same evening.

Meanwhile. in Mogaung eight public service personnel, who were detained for security reasons over recent events, were lectured by the chairman of the township law and order restoration council at 1530 on 30 September. They were later handed over to parents and guardians.

Similarly, on 28 September, a Defense Forces column found 13 students, youths, and others who had been in hiding around Tikala village, north of Kyaikto, because of the rumors spread by unscrupulous people. They were cared for by the Defense Forces and handed over to their parents on 29 September after a lecture by the Kyaikto Township Law and Order Restoration Council.

Security Units Kill Five Looters, Arrest Others
BK0510150488 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] At 0200 today, during their patrol of the Rangoon-Syriam Bridge, which is under construction, security units saw five looters stealing construction materials from a boat at pillar No 10. The security units opened fire and killed all five destructive looters.

At 1100 on 2 October, security units arrested six destructive elements who were destroying a launch moored at Moulmein port that belonged to the township cooperative. Thangyaung, one of the destructive elements, who was treated for a brain disease at Moulmein Hospital, died at 1400 on 3 October.

More Insurgents 'Surrendering' in September
BK0610093988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Members of various insurgent organizations who have come to realize their wrongdoing have been surrendering with assorted weapons and ammunition to various military camps. The following surrenders took place between 1 and 29 September 1988:

Eastern Military Command: Private Kachok from the Pa-o Red insurgent organization's 7610th Battalion surrendered with a carbine at Mong Pun Garrison while Pvts Tamaung and Tala surrendered with one M-22 automatic rifle and one BA-64 automatic rifle at Hopong Garrison.

Pvts Aik Mun and Khun Ta from the 1st Company of the BCP's [Burma Communist Party] 082d Battalion surrendered with one M-14 automatic rifle and one M-16 automatic rifle at Namsan Garrison.

Northeast Military Command: Saing Tun Hla, a KIA [Kachin Independence Army] township officer from the NDF's [National Democratic Front] 861st Battalion surrendered with one M-20 pistol at Mong Yin Garrison while Bran Aung from the 8th Battalion surrendered with an M-21 automatic rifle at (Namphalat) Garrison. Lance Corporal Aung Aye alias Aik Liang from the Palaung insurgent organization's 121st Battalion surrendered at Namsan Garrison.

Northern Military Command: Pvt Mra Ruta of the KIA 1st (Yeindaw) Battalion and Pvts La Aing Saing Kyar and Dashi Latwe from the 4th Battalion surrendered at Bhamo garrison while Pvt Thein Win from the 2d Brigade surrendered at Mogaung garrison and Pvt Mran Khun Aung from the Central Headquarters surrendered at Myitkyina garrison and Lance Corporal Sakan Sau Krau and his three dependents from the 3d Battalion surrendered at Waingmaw Garrison.

Southeast Military Command: Pvt Tar Pay alias Asan from the KNU [Karen National Union] 10th Battalion surrendered at (Pawa) Garrison while Pvt Khin Win alias Ahmon from the 21st Battalion surrendered with an M-16 at Kazo Garrison.

Cambodia

Hun Sen's Message to UN Secretary General

BK0610084588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Oct 88

[4 October message from Council of Ministers Chairman and Foreign Minister Hun Sen to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar]

[Text] On the occasion of the 43d UN General Assembly, permit me to express on behalf of the government and people of the PRK and in my own name our best wishes and sincere salutations to you. I also would like to express my highest appreciation for your attention to the Cambodian problem reflected in the two recent visits to Phnom Penh by your special envoy, His Excellency Ahmed Rafiudin.

You certainly are well informed of my government's efforts to end the suffering of the Cambodian people and realize national reconciliation. Before the current assembly of the United Nations starts its customary debate on the Cambodian issue, to which the PRK is not represented, I would like to inform you of my government's views as follows:

1. As proof of my goodwill, seven partial withdrawals of the Vietnamese volunteer troops, including their high command, totaling two-thirds of all Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, have been unilaterally carried out and the remaining troops have been pulled back 30 km from the Thai-Cambodian border and placed under the command of the PRK. Thanks to the support of the more than 7 million Cambodian people, my government continues to fully and effectively control and manage the whole country. At present, positive developments of the situation in Southeast Asia and of the Cambodian problem has led toward two meetings in Paris between Samdech Sihanouk and myself and the Jakarta informal meeting—JIM—along with the meetings in New Delhi and Harare under the sponsorship of the three chairmen of the Nonaligned Movement.

2. Current world public opinion is well informed and actively supportive of the initiatives and meetings made in the past by all parties concerned in favor of a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem. Last July's JIM was a historic regional event in which, with regard to the vital interests and right to self-determination of the Cambodian people, two key issues were recognized as inseparable. They are:

First, the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia must be carried out according to a specific timetable.

Second, this troop withdrawal must be accompanied by an assurance by countries concerned that the genocidal criminal Pol Pot Khmer Rouge will not be assisted or permitted to return to power in Cambodia, and their sanctuaries in foreign territory as well as the supply of war materiel to them will be terminated.

In its seven-point proposal complemented by the seven-point proposal of the LPDR on peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the PRK has set forth a specific timetable for this troop withdrawal at the end of 1989 or in the 1st quarter of 1990 at the latest if the negotiations come up with an acceptable political solution. [sentence as heard] Nonetheless, this withdrawal will proceed as planned whether some superpowers like it or not. Despite the subversive attempts of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge, we have broken through the political impasse and set up a working group to prepare conditions for JIM II. JIM has also been welcomed by the recent nonaligned foreign ministers conference.

3. As another concrete result of JIM, the third meeting between Samdech Sihanouk and myself is scheduled to be held in Paris next November. It is a direct dialogue which may help bridge the differences and, eventually, bring about an agreement in the interests of the Cambodian people. However, the desired peace might still be jeopardized by the Khmer Rouge and some superpowers to whom this type of peaceful solution is not beneficial.

4. Excellency, I understand that according to the spirit of the UN Charter, the United Nations is bound to help promote the aforementioned initiatives and meetings and to prevent and ward off all attempts to undermine

these undertakings. Furthermore, I understand that the United Nations can play an even more positive role by fairly dealing with the Cambodian seat issue. The sham and odious so-called CGDK is merely a handy screen for Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge to be kept unconvincingly in the United Nations as an obstacle to prevent the on-going trend of dialogue and the process of national reconciliation in Cambodia and as an obstacle preventing the United Nations to play its role in the settlement of the Cambodian conflict. Since this fabrication cannot convince or confuse anybody any more, it is therefore necessary for the UN General Assembly to reexamine the erroneous resolution on Cambodia, which has polluted the atmosphere of the General Assembly for a decade now.

It is now obvious to all that the main obstacle to peace in Cambodia and Southeast Asia is none other than the Pol Potist Khmer Rouge and their immediate masters. The Cambodian people, victims of the genocidal regime and, later on, of the collusion initiated by some regional powers, empower the UN General Assembly to settle as it sees fit the problem between them and the genocidal criminals who are awaiting nothing but the time they will be tried by the World Court.

We hope that your excellency will use your position to help bring justice to the Cambodian people. We thank you beforehand for circulating this message as an official document of the current UN General Assembly.

Excellency, please accept my highest regards.

Chea Sim, Delegation Return Home From Hanoi

BK0610063988 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] At 0945 [0245 GMT] this morning, the delegation of party, state, and mass organizations led by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, returned safely to the motherland from Hanoi, capital of the SRV, after attending the memorial service for Comrade Truong Chinh, adviser of the CPV Central Committee, former general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and former chairman of the SRV Council of State.

Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh City Provisional Party Committee; and leaders from many other party, state, and mass institutions and organizations.

Comrade Nguyen Anh Kiev, acting charge d'affaires of the Vietnamese Embassy in Cambodia, was also on hand at the airport to welcome the delegation.

Economic Protocol Signed With USSR 4 October

BK0610090988 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] In the afternoon of 4 October, a ceremony was held at the Hotel Vat Phnum to sign a protocol on economic administration between the PRK and the USSR.

Signatories were Comrade Keo Samut, deputy minister of planning, and Comrade Glayachev, representative of the USSR Educational Commission. The protocol was aimed at promoting the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the economic administration sectors of the two countries up to the year 2005.

At the same time, the two sides agreed to hold meetings between the Soviet commission and the Cambodian Planning Ministry to discuss the organization of a training course on economic administration in Phnom Penh.

Chea Sim Meets Foreign Trade Union Delegations

BK0610055088 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] On the evening of 3 October at the Chamka Mon State Palace, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, granted an audience to the delegations of the General Confederation of French Labor, the National Workers Center of Thailand, and the Philippine National Association of Trade Unions.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Chea Sim expressed warm welcome to the delegations, which have come to attend the second national trade union congress. The comrade noted that this participation will, in the future, bring about good relations among the four countries and trade union organizations of Cambodia, Thailand, France, and the Philippines.

Comrade Chea Sim also wished these countries and their working class success in their tasks.

In their reply, Claude Billault, official in charge of international relations of the General Confederation of French Labor; Sanan Wongsuthi, president of the National Workers Center of Thailand; and Tito Adona, vice chairman of the Philippine National Association of Trade Unions, highly valued the efforts made by the Cambodian people and working class in rapidly restoring their economy and society. They added: This is the first

time that we have come to Cambodia and seen the real situation of the crimes wreaked on the Cambodian nation and people by the Pol Pot clique during its nearly 4-year rule.

The delegations also voiced support for the PRK's national reconciliation policy and the outcome of the informal meeting held in Bogor by all Cambodian parties. They promised that they would continue to publicize everything they have seen and join with the Cambodian people in all activities in the search for peace.

Youth Union, Association Hold 4th Meeting
BK0510120988 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1054 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Oct. 5—The Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea (PRYUK) and the Association of the Revolutionary Youth of Kampuchea (ARYK) have held a joint meeting in Phnom Penh recently.

During three days' sitting, the meeting, the fourth of its kind, reviewed the activities of the PRYUK and ARYK over the past ten years, especially in the first nine months of this year, and worked out measures to successfully carry out their tasks from now to the end of this year.

Speaking at the closing session, Sam Sundoeun, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and first secretary of the PRYUK, highly appreciated all-round achievements recorded by the Kampuchean young people over the past nearly 10 years, particularly their contributions to the defence of the revolutionary gains.

He called on the leadership of the two youth organizations to pay more attention to consolidating and developing the youth movement in all localities for national construction and defence. He urged all the Kampuchean young people, especially youth union members to do all in their capacity to implement the tasks set out for the fourth quarter of this year.

Son Sann Presents New Proposals at UN
BK0610063988 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 October 88

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, CGDK prime minister and president of the KPNLF, has accused Vietnam of being a stumbling block on the way to a settlement of the Cambodian problem by linking the Khmer Rouge question with the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia.

He made this statement yesterday at the UN's 43d General Assembly in New York where he also put forth proposals on ensuring security and peace in Cambodia. The proposals are as follow:

— Vietnam should withdraw its troops from Cambodia in accordance not only with its own decision but in accordance with the wishes of all parties, under international control and within a set timetable.
— The Phnom Penh and DK regimes should be dissolved.
— Set up a provisional four-party government of national reconciliation.
— Establish international control organizations such as an international control committee and peacekeeping force in Cambodia.
— Organize free elections under the control of the international control committee.
— Convene an international conference, following the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, with the participation of the five member countries of the UN Security Council and the UN secretary general.

His Excellency Son Sann also proposed a change in the national flag and the national anthem, as well as the name of the DK.

Khieu Samphan Greets PRC Vice President
BK0610015588 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Oct 88

["Text of greetings message from His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan to His Excellency Wang Zhen, vice president of the PRC, on the occasion of the 39th founding anniversary of the PRC"]

[Text] Respectfully to Excellency Wang Zhen, vice president of the PRC, Beijing.

Esteemed excellency: On the occasion of the 39th founding anniversary of the glorious PRC, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I am very happy to extend warmest greetings and best wishes to your excellency and, through you, to the Chinese Government and people. May the PRC achieve even greater victories in implementing the modernization and open-door policies for the prosperity of China and for the well-being and happiness of the Chinese people.

During the past 39 years since its birth, through the arduous and energetic struggle of the Chinese people who have striven to surmount all obstacles, the PRC has developed rapidly, particularly during the past 10 years of implementing the restructuring and open-door policies. As for the more than one billion Chinese people, their livelihood, materially and morally, has been improved continuously. This immense success in national construction has enhanced the PRC's influence and prestige even more highly in the international arena.

China's foreign policy of resolutely defending justice and international law and standing firm on the side of those who are victimized by foreign aggression has been trusted and warmly acclaimed.

Regarding our Cambodia, we will never forget that whenever our people encountered any foreign aggression, the PRC Government and the Chinese people always stood firmly by the side of our Cambodian nation and people.

At present, the PRC has again given support and assistance to the Cambodian people's national liberation struggle waged under the leadership of the CGDK against the Vietnamese acts of aggression and occupation. Moreover, speaking recently on behalf of the Chinese government at the 43d UN General Assembly, His Excellency Qian Qichen reiterated the Chinese Government's just, reasonable, and unswerving stand demanding the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia and respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination free from outside interference.

For all of this, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and myself, I would like to express deepest gratitude to your excellency and, through you, to the Chinese Government and people.

I am convinced that the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries will flourish forever.

Please, your excellency, accept my highest salutations and best regards.

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs

Greets Foreign Minister Qian Qichen

BK0610024488 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Oct 88

["Text of greetings message from His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan to PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on the occasion of the 39th founding anniversary of the PRC"—date not given]

[Text] Respectfully to Excellency Qian Qichen, foreign minister of the PRC, Beijing.

Esteemed excellency: On the occasion of the 39th founding anniversary of the glorious PRC, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and myself, I am very happy to extend warmest greetings and best wishes to your excellency and, through you, to the Chinese Government and people. May the PRC achieve even greater victories in implementing the modernization and open-door policies for the prosperity of China and for the well-being and happiness of the Chinese people.

During the past 39 years since its birth—through the arduous and energetic struggle of the Chinese people, who have strived to surmount all obstacles—the PRC has developed rapidly, particularly during the past 10 years of implementing the restructuring and open-door policies. As for the more than 1 billion Chinese people, their livelihood—materially and morally—has been improved continuously. This immense success in national construction has enhanced the PRC's influence and prestige even more highly in the international arena.

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At present, the PRC has again given support and assistance to the Cambodian people's national liberation struggle waged under the leadership of the CGDK against the Vietnamese acts of aggression and occupation. Moreover, speaking recently on behalf of the Chinese Government at the 43d UN General Assembly, your excellency reiterated the Chinese Government's just, reasonable, and unswerving stance demanding total and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia and respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, free from outside interference.

For all of this, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and myself, I would like to express deepest gratitude to your excellency and, through you, to the Chinese Government and people.

I am convinced that the bond of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries will flourish forever.

Please, your excellency, accept my highest salutations and best regards.

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs

SRV Battalion Commander Reported Killed

BK0610005188 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Excerpt] On 30 September, our National Army intercepted and completely routed two Vietnamese battalions, namely the 53d and 26th Battalions, at Spean Dach, west of Peak Sbek village, Peak Sbek commune, the West Battambang Town battlefield. We killed 8 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, including a battalion commander, a company commander, and a platoon commander, and wounded 13 others, for a total of 21 casualties.

Indonesia

Suharto Calls for Review of History

BK0510051688 Hong Kong AFP in English 0347 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 5 (AFP)—Indonesian President Suharto Wednesday [5 October] called on the nation to review the country's recent history before the birth of his government and correct it in an effort to avoid a repetition of bad experiences.

"We have to have the courage to say what is right and what is wrong," the president said in a speech to commemorate the 43rd anniversary of the Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI).

Mr. Suharto said that, concerned with the happiness and security of the Indonesian people in the future, ABRI is calling "on the nation to ponder again the whole of our historic experience of before 1966 and correct it."

Observers here noted that the president's statement closely followed a fiery public debate sparked by a book's allegation that the country's first president, Sukarno, had been a communist and had taken part in masterminding a coup attempt on September 30, 1965.

The then Lieutenant General Suharto, who led the Army in crushing the coup and later erased the remaining influence of the PKI [Indonesian Communist Party], took over power in the following year.

The charges against Mr. Sukarno, published last month, have sparked wide public reaction, with both public officials and civilians airing their support or objections through the press.

Although many senior public officials, including ministers, the attorney general and the military commander, have said that it was "un-Indonesian" to speak ill of a dead elder, the book had not been banned as according to them it did not cause public unrest.

Mr. Sukarno fell into official but not popular disgrace after the coup and remained under house confinement until his death in 1970.

President Suharto however, accorded him the posthumous title of "hero of independence proclaimer" in 1986.

The failed coup in 1965 represented "a national tragedy", Mr. Suharto said Wednesday, adding that "this bitter experience should be the last and never be repeated again."

"By saying that something which was wrong is wrong, we will be able in all consciousness to prevent the same mistake. With this attitude, the lesson which we may learn from past history can bring a positive meaning for us all and not a continuing burden," he said.

Mr. Suharto said that ever since it became independent in 1945, the nation's history had been full of important and serious tests and therefore "we should wisely learn lessons from our experiences in the past."

Information Ministry Warns Newspaper

BK0610041588 Hong Kong AFP in English 0316 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 6 (AFP)—A Jakarta newspaper Thursday received a strong warning with a threat of closure as the government stepped up an anti-communist campaign.

The Information Ministry said in a statement that the MERDEKA daily was warned for an editorial last week it viewed as "clearly obscuring" the role of the Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI) in an abortive coup attempt on September 30, 1965.

MERDEKA, meaning freedom in the Indonesian language, is one of the few dailies still surviving in Indonesia from the 1950's, and has a circulation of around 120,000. It is an independent newspaper whose staunch nationalist views at times conflicted with that of the government.

Information Minister Harmoko Tuesday said the government was investigating several national press publications for allegedly employing former communists or for commentaries and articles "permeated" with communist teachings.

The coup attempt, later known as the PKI-backed September 30 movement (G-30's/PKI), was suppressed within hours by the Army led by then Major General Suharto, who later rose to power to become Indonesia's second president.

The government has since commemorated October 1 as Pancasila (state ideology) Sanctity Day, marking victory over the coup bid.

MERDEKA's commentary, which read in part that "the September 30 event which occurred 23 years ago is commemorated today," could mislead the public as if Indonesia was commemorating the event itself, the Information Ministry said.

The full text of the Ministry statement, which included quotes taken from the controversial editorial, was sent to the daily late Wednesday and run on MERDEKA's front page Thursday.

The editorial referred to the event as the G-30's, leaving out the PKI attribution, the statement said.

Noting that the daily had already been warned almost a year ago, the statement said "MERDEKA daily should be more careful in its writings in the future so that the government is not prompted to take an action that could lead to the revocation of its publishing license."

The editorial was published amidst a revival of a national debate on the events surrounding the 1965 coup attempt, prompted by a new book by a former intelligence officer discrediting the late President Sukarno by dubbing him a Marxist and accusing him of involvement in the coup.

MERDEKA, which has come to Sukarno's defence, also said that the events surrounding the 1965 coup were complex, and "the mind finds difficult to digest" them.

"Historians to this day are still searching and questioning this big event," it said.

The Ministry said court testimonies by former PKI members clearly showed that PKI masterminded the coup and that MERDEKA had "clearly attempted to obscure existing historical facts."

The government warning came only hours after President Suharto, in a speech commemorating the 43rd anniversary of the Indonesian Armed Forces, urged the nation to review the country's modern history on events surrounding the coup.

The owner of the newspaper, Burhanuddin Diah, who became the first non-Soviet journalist to interview Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in July last year, has been in the Soviet Union since September 26 and is expected to return to Jakarta on Saturday.

Energy Minister on OPEC Oil Production Quota

BK0610015188 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Minister of Mines and Energy Ginanjar Kartasasmita has said Indonesia regrets that several OPEC member countries are producing oil far in excess of the production quota set by the organization. He says that the action of these member countries will not bring any benefit to the economic development of their countries, adding that the oil prices fixed by the price monitoring committee are reasonable prices and will be accepted by all parties.

Philippines

Armacost Arrives in Manila; Manglapus in U.S.

HK0610055188 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 6 Oct 88 p 8

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus is expected to meet again U.S. State Department officials in Washington today to discuss the issue of compensation, which has stalled the review of the military bases agreement.

This was disclosed by U.S. Undersecretary of State Michael Armacost, who arrived yesterday for a three-day visit.

The news is probably there (in Washington) today." Armacost told reporters in a brief informal interview at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport.

Armacost, a former ambassador to the Philippines, conceded the bases "might come up" in his talks with President Aquino, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and Gen. Renato de Villa, Armed forces chief of staff.

He said, however, the more substantial aspects would be discussed in Washington.

The U.S. embassy said Armacost was here mainly to conduct a "general review of U.S. Philippine bilateral relations and international affairs."

Manglapus talks with Washington officials will be his third since he reached the U.S. last month.

On Tuesday, he was in New York, where he addressed the 43rd United Nations General Assembly.

After his first and second round of talks with U.S. officials, Manglapus indicated no progress had been made on the compensation issue.

The Philippines is seeking a $1.2 billion a year compensation for the remaining two years of the bases agreement due to expire in 1991.

U.S. officials led by State Secretary George Shultz had reacted negatively to the demand, saying the Philippine Government was "pricing itself too high."

Meanwhile, U.S. officials branded as "entirely onesided" a proposal of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev that Moscow would give up its facilities in Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam, if the U.S. withdrew its military bases in the Philippines.

Gaston Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, and Richard L. Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, challenged Moscow instead to reduce its "large and provocative military presence" in the region and to restrain "military aid to aggressive nations like Vietnam and North Korea" before making such proposal.

In an opinion piece published by the 'NEW YORK TIMES' on Monday, Sigur and Armitage said that was the "admission price" Moscow had to pay if it was "serious about wanting to play a constructive role in Asia."

Sigur and Armitage also said the future of the bases in the Philippines should be determined "not by Mr Gorbachev's public, relations tactics" but by the Philippines and the U.S.

On the other hand, informed sources yesterday said Vietnam had suggested that Gorbachev's proposal be placed on the agenda of the forthcoming meeting between Manglapus and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Hanoi.

Manglapus is scheduled to visit Vietnam on Oct. 25-26, the sources said.

The other topics Vietnam would like to be discussed include the Spratly Islands conflict, the Kampuchean problem and a possible air services agreement between the Philippines and Vietnam.

Manglapus To Discuss Bases Offer in Hanoi

HK0610121988 Quezon City MALAYA in English 6 Oct 88 pp 1, 2

[By Ellen Tordesillas]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus will discuss with top Vietnamese officials late this month the proposal made by Soviet Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev to withdraw Soviet facilities from Cam Ranh Bay if the Americans remove their military bases from the Philippines.

This developed as U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Gaston J. Sigur and Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Richard L. Armitage said Sunday that the future of the U.S. bases in the Philippines would be determined "not by Gorbachev's public relations tactics" but by the Philippines and the U.S. which are long-standing allies.

A highly reliable source at the Department of Foreign Affairs said Gorbachev's seven-point peace initiative made at Krasnoyarsk last Sept. 16 will be part of the agenda Manglapus will take up with Vietnam's Premier Do Muoi and Foreign Secretary Nguyen Co Thach.

Manglapus will visit Hanoi on Oct. 25 and 26.

"But the talks will probably focus on the bases rather than the whole seven-point Gorbachev peace proposal," the source said.

Other items in the Manglapus agenda with the Vietnamese are the Kampuchean problem, the Spratlys and the refugees.

Manglapus is also expected to sign an agreement which will upgrade the air services between the two countries from commercial to a government accord.

Meanwhile, in a biting opinion piece which appeared in the Oct. 2 issue of New York Times, Sigur and Armitage said, "Given Vietnam's client relationship with the Soviet Union, Mr Gorbachev may have felt no obligation to forewarn Vietnam of his offer to bargain away the Soviet Naval presence in Cam Ranh Bay."

"But collective security commitments between two sovereign countries such as U.S. and the Philippines are not something to be traded away like baseball cards," the two American officials said.

"Adjustment in our basing arrangements can be made only by joint agreement," they said.

The Philippines and the U.S. are reviewing the Military Bases Agreement which governs the status of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base until 1991. The talks are deadlocked on the issue of compensation.

Vietnam is hosting Soviet naval facilities in Cam Ranh Bay which were built by the Americans during the war in late 1960s.

Siguar and Armitage also said if the Soviet Union wants to play a constructive role in Asia, it has "to pay the admission price."

The Soviet Union has to reduce its "large and provocative military presence" in Asia and North Korea," the two U.S. officials said.

Sigur and Armitage also said Gorbachev's call for a reduction in air and naval deployments in Northeast Asia makes strategic sense for Soviet Union because its military power is land-based while the U.S. is a naval power.

"Sea lines are to America what railroad lines are to the Soviet Union. We cannot imagine the Soviets agreeing to construct [as published] their own vital arteries," Sigur and Armitage said.

Senators, Australian MP's Discuss U.S. Bases

HK0610112588 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Eight Australian parliamentarians are presently conferring with members of the Senate. Two important issues are being discussed by the parties concerned. They are Australian support for the retention of the U.S. bases in the country, and the invitation to the country's congressmen and senators to visit Australia in connection with its bicentennial celebrations.

There are also other issues which the two groups, our senators and the Australian group of eight parliamentarians, wish to discuss. These parliamentarians comprise members of Australia's Labor and Liberal Parties. The Liberal Party is Australia's opposition party.

Policy Blocks Solution to 'Illegal Fishing'

HK0610110988 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] The Philippines' nonrecognition of Taiwan is the main stumbling block to the resolution of illegal fishing by Taiwanese fishermen in the country's territorial waters. According to a senior diplomat, Manila's attempt

to hold talks with Taiwan on this issue never materialized because of the absence of diplomatic relations. On the basis of the one-China policy, the Philippines recognizes only the PRC.

Chinese Research Ship Allowed To Leave

HK0610100588 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] The military has allowed a Chinese research ship to leave the country. It will be recalled that the vessel was earlier detained for carrying firearms. The Chinese Embassy was able to convince the military that the ship's presence near Casiguran Island was due to its avoidance of a typhoon, and it did not have the intention of supplying firearms to communist guerrillas. The embassy added that the firearms in Science Research Vessel No 1 are for the passengers' protection against pirates. The ship carries 56 scientists and 45 crewmen. The military did not find any illegal motive for the entry of the research vessel into Philippine territorial waters because it is carrying out underwater research.

PRC To Establish 'Business Organization'

HK0610050588 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 6 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] Increasing trade and investments from the People's Republic of China can be expected by the Philippines, Wang Genliang, managing director of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) told BUSINESS WORLD recently.

A surge in economic activity is foreseen as a new business organization will be established by the council by November.

The Philippine-China Council, a non-governmental organization, is tasked with assisting in the export of Philippine commodities to China to balance trade between the two countries.

Mr Wang said the ratio of trade between the two countries will definitely improve for the Philippines through developments this coming year. CCPIT will offer facility assistance to the new council.

Total trade between the two countries summed up to almost $400 million last year on a ratio of 2:1 in favor of China.

The trade imbalance is mostly due to the amount of crude oil the Philippines imports. With China presently enjoying a high growth rate of eight to nine percent a year, prospects for Philippine products are bright since the most populous country in the world has a rising demand for consumer goods.

Philippine products with bigger potentials are mostly tropical fruits like coconut or pineapple, and manufactured and technical products, suggested Mr. Wang.

To buttress investment plans, Mr. Wang brought along a delegation of eight top Chinese executives from different enterprises engaged in electric devices manufacturing, machineries and steel & iron manufacturing to the recently concluded Asian Regional State Trade Organizations Meeting in Manila.

Investments plans are being drawn up and negotiations are ongoing with local businessmen, he said. During the first semester of 1988, PRC investments totalled P145.8 million. Mr. Wang said this figure will improve by next year.

The CCPIT director also revealed that a proposal has been drawn up to establish an office called Capital Iron and Steel Complex in Manila.

Details were not discussed, however, but China watchers noted that the Asian giant might be interested in setting up or buying a steel company to augment the shortage of processed steel in China.

Aquino Gives Assurance on Barangay Officials

HK0610122388 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 6 Oct 88 pp 1, 21

[By Fred M. Lobo and Olaf S. Giron]

[Text] President Aquino said yesterday that there will be no arbitrary removal of barangay officials throughout the country despite the expected postponement of the Nov. 14 barangay elections for May next year.

The President issued the assurance as the Senate moved to formalize its stand finally allowing the postponement of the polls to a later date as sought by Mrs. Aquino, the House of Representatives, and the military.

Mrs. Aquino stressed that no barangay officials should be removed except in accordance with law and that any violation of such procedure will be corrected.

The President added that she will personally look into recent reports of arbitrary removal of barangay officials.

"The law provides the procedure for removal of barangay officials. If any removal has been done contrary to it, we will restore the persons removed," Mrs. Aquino said.

As to reports that some barangay officials have been questionably removed recently, particularly in Rizal province, the President said: "None has come to my attention but I will look into this complaint."

Mrs. Aquino actually gave the same assurance of non-removal for barangay officials to members of the Senate who expressed fears that the postponement of the barangay polls would be used as cover-up for such move.

Some critics are suspicious that the ruling political parties would try to put their men in place in preparation for the 1992 presidential election.

At the same time, the President expressed hope yesterday that a "favorable outcome" will soon be reached on the postponement of the barangay polls.

The majority of the Senate changed its earlier stand against postponement in a caucus Monday night and decided to heed the President's call for postponement but such decision has yet to be concretized.

"I am hopeful that a favorable outcome will soon result," Mrs. Aquino said of her call for postponement.

Directive Limits Foreign Travel of Officials

HK0610104788 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] The president has issued a strong directive limiting travel abroad of cabinet members, under secretaries, and other government officials. Executive Order No 339, signed and released by Mrs Aquino, states that government officials can only travel abroad if the trip is necessary. It also says that the Office of the President has to be advised 10 days in advance of the scheduled trip. The directive emphasizes the need to economize on government money and allot it for useful projects and activities.

$8 Billion in Loans Needed for Land Reform

HK0510140988 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 5 Oct 88 p 15

[By correspondent Rocel C. Felix]

[Text] The government's Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law (CARL) can not be implemented unless the government can raise P177 billion or approximately $8 billion.

According to Dorothy Tadeo, agrarian reform undersecretary, the amount represents the program's budget deficit. CARL, which will be implemented within 10 years starting in 1987, is estimated to cost P332 billion.

The government, harnessing local funding sources, could only bankroll a total of P155 billion.

The government is pinning its hopes on raising the balance through foreign loans and grants. In November, the Philippines is holding a "mini-consultative meeting" on CARL in Manila to discuss the government's loan request.

Tadeo said that the final draft on the loan proposals will be presented next month to the participants.

Expected to attend are representatives from various financial institutions such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and donor countries such as the United States, Australia, Japan and Italy.

Observers noted that the Philippines may have a hard time in borrowing $8 billion from foreign sources, saying that an ongoing move to obtain $2 billion in loans to finance the balance of payments deficit is already facing daunting prospects.

Tadeo also said that traditional donor countries have expressed interest in funding the support services of the agrarian reform program, amounting to P147 billion. The biggest foreign aid sources, the U.S. and Japan, however, refused to finance the land transfer component of the program costing some P30 billion.

For this year, the agarian reform department is expecting only $220 million or about P4.62 billion in grants and loans from various international agencies.

In terms of local generation of funds, the result so far was dismal. The sale of non-performing assets of the government by the Asset Privatization Trust, and the expected revenues from the sales of sequestered assets by the Philippine Commission on Good Government could only yield a total of P50 billion. Some P3.8 billion was already remitted to the National Treasury.

Aside from these, the Food and Agricultural Organization—Italian chapter has approved the release of $6 million to finance a settlement area in Mt Banahaw, Quezon.

Officials To Meet Creditor Banks on Fresh Loans

HK0510135388 Hong Kong AFP in English 1321 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Manila, Oct 5 (AFP)—Philippine central bank governor Jose Fernandez and Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme will seek fresh loans from representatives of 483 creditor banks in New York Thursday, banking sources said Wednesday.

The sources said they were seeking almost 1.8 billion dollars in the country's first commercial borrowing since a 925 million dollar loan in 1985. Mr Fernandez said earlier he expected "hard, tough negotiations ahead."

More than 50 percent of the country's 28.9 billion dollar foreign debt is owed to commercial banks and new loans are necessary for Manila to bridge a financing gap, estimated at about 3.1 billion dollars from 1989 to 1990.

The Philippines is likely to get the new loans, sources said. But approvals are expected to be closely tied to conditions imposed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as part of a 900 million dollar extended fund facility plus a 400 million dollar contingency facility the country is seeking.

Manila became eligible for the IMF facilities after fulfilling conditions for an 18-month 507 million dollar standby facility that expired in August. Approval of an IMF facility is considered necessary to obtain commercial loans.

As part of the 507 million dollar standby facility, the IMF imposed targets on net international reserves and money supply, forcing the government to implement crisis-adjustment policies.

The Philippines also wants new loans to sustain an economic recovery which is being threatened by a growing current account deficit. The central bank said Tuesday that the current account deficit widened from 281 million dollars a year earlier to 336 million dollars in the seven months to July.

The country registered a balance of payments surplus of 89 million dollars in the same period but this was due largely to loans from official sources and debt rescheduling. The trade deficit stood at 621 million dollars in the first seven months of the year, reflecting increases in imports, largely in the form of goods and capital equipment.

Editorial Urges Creation of Global Body on Debt

HK0610053788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 6 Oct 88 p 4

[Text] It is no coincidence that just as Philippine government representatives have begun new discussions with the country's foreign creditor banks, officials are sounding out on the debt problem and the need to resolve this global crisis.

President Aquino held out the hope for better terms from the banks, saying the new government deserved better treatment than the previous regime, which siphoned off most of the funds into secret bank accounts.

Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus was even more forthright, calling on Northern creditor nations to reschedule and forgive Third World debt, and branding the United States a "hegemonic power" that refuses to ease the debt crisis.

In his speech before the United Nations General Assembly, Manglapus proposed an international debt and development commission, an agency that would "evaluate alternative plans for global debt management." One suggestion from Manglapus: The body could "devise concrete actions to rectify inequities in the global trading system."

For far too long, Third World debtor nations, the Philippines included, have been portrayed in the international press as greedy borrowers who would now wish to welch on their accounts.

While there is some truth to the perception of profligacy, as exemplified by the Swinging Marcoses of Makiki, there is also the indisputable fact that a lot of these debtor nations saw their accounts balloon to unimaginable proportions due to external pressures, such as the oil crisis of the 70s and the see-saw ride of the dollar.

As for countries like the Philippines, newly emerged from decades of dictatorial rule where regimes poured foreign money into insatiable military machines or bottomless personal accounts, it seems hardly fair that development and even basic needs should now be put on hold to pay for mistakes committed by regimes the people had clearly repudiated.

What these nations need, and what Manglapus and the President have hinted at, is a breathing spell from the banks' demands. There is need for some time in which, freed from the need to service an onerous debt, a nation's economy could be harnessed to pursue both social and development goals. Once these goals are met, the countries' economies could take off, placing the debtors in a better position to meet the creditors' demands.

The creation of an international debt and development commission is worth pursuing. It is about time the debtor states had a voice in the formulation of policies and the management of economies previously held hostage by bankers.

Also, given the near-state of collapse in which many developing economies now find themselves, bankers would do well to prepare themselves for the day when billions of dollars might just have to be "forgiven" for the sake of international stability. Sitting down with debtors in an international commission seems an eminently reasonable way for the bankers to psyche themselves for the day they might have to bite the bullet.

Paper Supports Debt Commission

HK0610054588 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 6 Oct 88 p 4

[Editorial: "Debt Problem a Real Threat to Peace"]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus—reportedly the least-liked Philippine government official in the U.S. embassy—is apparently on a new tack that could make him equally unpopular to a different group of people: foreign bankers, and even perhaps, officials of the Central Bank.

Yet Manglapus' proposal the other day for the setting up of an International Debt and Development Commission seems to us to be one of the most intelligent proposals towards solving the Third World's—and the Philippines'—huge debt problems.

According to wire reports, Manglapus proposed before the United Nations General Assembly meeting, that "the commission would evaluate alternative schemes for global debt management, move to concrete action to rectify the trading system consistent with global debt management, and formulate institutional changes in international agencies so that they may discharge a more comprehensive role in the process."

Beyond this diplomatic and economic jargon, Manglapus is pointing out two important issues regarding the global debt-crisis:

First, the debt problem has become too crucial to be left to bankers and finance ministers. It has now primarily become an international political problem.

For example, it was not the expertise of bankers that prevented the Mexican default of 1982 from triggering a global financial crisis.

The U.S. government's decision to extend about a billion-dollar emergency loan to Mexico was the move that defused the debt bomb. It was clearly a political decision on the part of the U.S. which could not risk economic chaos that could lead to a revolution in its backyard.

Bankers as well as Central Bankers, after all, have no historical sense. They appear to only be concerned with quarterly profit-and-loss reports.

The world debt problem is nothing new. There was a major debt-crisis in Latin America at the turn of the century (see article on page 17). That crisis was ultimately resolved through political decisions made in Great Britain.

Second, the debt problem is not merely a problem of paying off loans. It involves the entire world economic structure.

Third World debtor-countries' ability to pay off just the interest on the loans no longer depends on—contrary to Central Bank Gov. Jose B. Fernandez viewpoint—merely slicing water-thin margins out of banks' interest rates.

For instance, industrial countries' trade-protectionist policies have all but shut down export markets where debtor countries could have earned the foreign exchange to pay off their loans.

Manglapus' insight is that it would take no less than a concerted effort on the part of the world community to solve the world debt problem. The United Nations may not have the track record of pushing its weight around the world.

But the discussions that Manglapus' International Debt and Development Commission will hopefully create world public opinion that as Manglapus very aptly put it, "the debt-crisis is a monstrous threat to peace...that the debt of nation to nation is not developing man, it is killing man."

P596-Million 1989 Budget Cut Recommended

HK0610103988 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] The House Committee on Approriations has recommended a reduction of P596 million in the proposed budget for next year, which is P228.8 billion. Further reductions are expected after other committees have deliberated on the matter.

Senate To 'Block' Purchase of Trainer Jets

HK0510130388 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] The Senate will allegedly block the Philippine Air Force's plan to purchase 18 trainer aircraft. This is if the Senate Committee on National Defense and Security can prove that there has been overpricing on the approved purchase of the said aircraft. For more details, here is Jojo Ismael:

[Begin recording] In today's hearing of the Senate Committee on National Defense and Security on the proposed Philippine Air Force budget, it was learned that the value of the Italian-made trainer airplanes has risen by up to 80 percent from their original price in 1985. It was learned that the said aircraft were bought by Singapore at a price of $1.3 million per unit in 1983. The aircraft were reportedly valued at $2.5 million last year, but the Philippine Air Force is set to purchase the aircraft at $4 million per unit, and Malacanang reportedly has approved their request to purchase the 18 trainer jets, valued at around $72 million.

From the Senate, Jojo Ismael reporting. [end recording]

Military Justifies Purchase

HK0610060788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 6 Oct 88 p 2

[By staff writer David Borje]

[Text] Top military officials and representatives of the Italian manufacturers of 18 S-211 jet planes contracted by the Air Force justified yesterday the proposed purchase saying the jets are the "best all-around trainer aircraft in the world today."

But the Senate finance sub-comittee II headed by Sen. Ernesto Maceda criticized Malacanang for approving the contract involving $72.9 million for the whole package without a thorough study.

Maceda, who is also chairman of the Senate committee on national defense and security, said the contract was signed last August 18 by the PAF [Philippine Air force] and the Italian firm Augusta despite his two previous letters to the Office of the President that the matter was still the subject of public hearings because of the controversies involved.

Those who justified the contract were Lt. Gen. Antonio Sotelo, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] vice chief of staff; Maj Gen. Jose de Leon, PAF chief; and Representatives of Augusta, accompanied by Italian Ambassador Mario Croma.

Maceda said the P166-million downpayment for the 18 S-211 jets was included in the proposed P228.9-billion national budget for 1989 which, he said, is still under review by Congress.

"The Office of the President should encourage and welcome public hearings in Congress on major matters like the purchase of the training jets worth $72.9 million," Maceda said. "Malacanang is not prudent enough in safeguarding the people's money. It has not reviewed the contract even half as minutely as we are doing today."

Bid To Protect Tribal Communities Launched

HK0610054188 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 6 Oct 88 p 3

[Excerpts] In a bid to protect tribal communities from further destruction through military anti-insurgency operations, several organizations have banded together to launch a citizens' campaign to stop the bombing of tribal Filipino communities.

The campaign is aimed at generating material and medical support for displaced tribal Filipinos barely surviving in evacuation sites.

At the same time, the campaign organizers, led by the Katipunan ng mga Katutubong Mamamayan ng Pilipinas (KAMP) [Organization of Philippine Tribal Communities], hope to inform the public on the effects of military operations on civilians, particularly tribal communities, according to a press statement.

The destructive military operations are "proof of violations being committed under the Aquino administration," the group's statement read.

According to the Kamp, a national federation of tribal Filipino organizations, recent developments have shown that the upsurge of mass evacuations are directly linked to the military's ongoing counterinsurgency operations.

Under the government's total war policy against the insurgents, civilians are the first victims, the statement said.

"In its efforts to quell the rebel movement, the administration, together with the Armed Forces of the Philippines, has turned to bombarding...tribal Filipino communities...with neither hesitation nor discrimination," the statement also said.

Other organizations involved in the campaign are the Kabataan para sa Tribu (KATRIBU) [Youth for the Tribal Communities] Episcopal Commission for Tribal Filipinos (ECTF), Legal Rights Center (LRC), the Ugnayang Agham Pantao (UGAT) [Scientific and Humane Alliance] and the Tunay na Alyansa ng Bayan Alay sa Katutubo (TABAK) [Genuine People's Alliance for Tribal Communities]. [passage omitted]

MNLF Move To Press Autonomy Demand Expected

HK0510132388 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 5 Oct 88

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] The MNLF is expected to adopt new measures to press its demand for autonomy for Muslim Mindanao. This was learned from Congressman Michael Mastura following the adjournment of the Mindanao Regional Consultative Commission [RCC] session. The session failed to draft an organic law for Mindanao autonomy.

According to Mastura, the MNLF's influence in the RCC was acutely felt and the MNLF will definitely make its move to be heard by Congress.

[Begin Mastura recording in English] They will make the move after the RCC's adjournment, and I hope that it will only be the parliamentary side, and not the armed struggle side. [end recording]

Thailand

U.S. Activists for MIA's Arrive in Bangkok

BK0610022088 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Oct 88 p 1

[Text] As one group of MiA activists were transferred under arrest to the Lao capital for investigation, a second group arrived in Bangkok yesterday to scatter money stamped with an offer of a $2.4 million reward for the return of a live American prisoner from Indochina, activists and police said.

"Our mission is to get the word out that the reward is real," Ted Sampley, chairman of the National Steering Committee for American War Veterans, told UPI.

He said his four-person group planned to dump about $2,000 worth of US, Vietnamese, Lao, Soviet and Indonesian currency in plastic bags into the Mekong River that forms the border between Thailand and Laos.

Sampley displayed the packets which contained pamphlets and bills stamped with the message that anayone bringing a live American prisoner of war to the International Red Cross would be given a $2.4 million reward pledged by a group of US congressmen and other citizens.

"We don't want information, we don't want remains, we want a live American," Sampley said.

He said the group planned to travel today to Khongchiam, the same place on the Mekong where two associates, Donna Long and James Cobb, scattered similar packets with about $3,000 in currency on Monday.

Cobb and Long, however, apparently strayed or deliberately crossed to the Lao side of the border and were arrested by Lao police.

Lt-Col Phen Khattayakit, chief of police at Khongchiam, said he learned from Lao police the two Americans were sent to Vientiane for further investigation.

Governor Reports on Burmese Border Fighting
BK0510095288 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Tak Governor Sombun Phrommet and his team of officials yesterday went to give rice, blankets, and money to relatives of the villagers who were killed in Tha Song Yang village. He said that since the area of the fighting between Burmese Government forces and Karen troops was near the border, the Thai villagers living along the border were affected. The government was concerned about the plight of the villagers and has arranged for forces and officials to protect and look after the health of the villagers. Those who are seriously affected and cannot help themselves can report to the authorities immediately.

About 700 Thai and Lao villagers are taking refuge at Mongkhon Khirikhet Temple because of the fighting between Burmese Government troops and Karen forces at Methawe Camp, on the Moei River, opposite Tha Song Yang village, which has lasted for more than 1 week. Stray shells have landed in Thai villages, killing or wounding a number of people and forcing the villagers to leave their homes. Right now, provincial policemen, border patrol police, ranger forces, village defense volunteers, and public health officials of Tambon Tha Song Yang are taking care of those people.

Fines Paid to SRV for Release of 233 Fishermen
BK0610090188 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] The Foreign Ministry reported that it has arranged the release of 233 Thai fishermen detained in Vietnam and will bring them to Thailand on 11 and 14 October. The Foreign Ministry paid a sum of U.S $233,000 in fines to the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok on 21 September for the release of the 233 Thai fishermen.

The Thai Embassy in Hanoi reported that it will arranged for the fishermen to return to Thailand in two groups. The fist group consisting of 160 fishermen will arrive in Thailand at 2105 on 11 October, and the second group consisting of 73 will arrive at 2105 on 14 October.

Regional Antidrugs Meeting Opens in Bangkok
BK0510102588 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Senior narcotics law enforcement officials from 18 Asian and Pacific countries are meeting in Bangkok to study ways to fight drug abuse.

Speaking at the opening session on Monday, Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin called on officials to accentuate international cooperation in countering the drug menace. He said that the perils of drugs and psychotropic substances can be eliminated only through international cooperation. The deputy premier stressed that the drafting of a new convention against illicit traffic in narcotics is one of the major developments in the international community's fight against drug abuse. He said the meeting provides an opportunity for the participants to share their concern and to work towards the adoption of the convention and the implementation of relevant comprehensive outline of future activities in drug abuse control.

The 5-day meeting will consider how Asian governments can bring national legislation in line with the draft convention, which is scheduled for possible adoption at a meeting in Vienna during 25 November to 20 December. It will also consider measures to improve regional cooperation in the war on drugs.

Vietnam

Additional 17,000 Troops Pulled Out of Cambodia
BK0610111588 Hong Kong AFP in English 1046 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Hanoi, Oct 6 (AFP)—Vietnam said Thursday it had already pulled out 17,000 of the 50,000 soldiers it has pledged to withdraw from Cambodia this year, with the rest to follow shortly.

"The two-thirds which remain will leave by the end of the year," Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Ho The Lan told a press conference.

Cambodia's rainy season which began in May had made the withdrawal difficult, but Hanoi would still stick by its plan announced in May, she said.

Vietnam has an estimated 120,000 soldiers in Cambodia, backing a pro-Hanoi Government in fighting against resistance guerrillas. It invaded its neighbor in December 1978 to oust the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge regime.

Nguyen Van Linh Thanks Lao, PRK Delegations

BK0610025788 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 5—Vietnamese party and state leaders received here today delegations of the Lao and Kampuchean party and state which are here for the funeral of Truong Chinh.

Present at the reception were Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the party Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and president of the State Council; Do Muoi, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Duc Tam and Tran Xuan Bach, Politburo members and secretaries of the party Central Committee.

The Lao and Kampuchean delegations were led respectively by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) Central Committee and acting president of the Lao Council of State, and Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRPK) Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the United Front for National Reconstruction and Defense of Kampuchea.

Speaking on this occasion, the Lao and Kampuchean head delegates praised Truong Chinh as a staunch and exemplary revolutionary, a leader of great prestige of the Vietnamese party and people, a comrade who had made great, valuable contributions to helping the Lao and Kampuchean revolutions as well as to cultivating and fostering the special friendship and solidarity between Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. The death of Truong Chinh, they said, was a great loss to the Vietnamese party and people, and also to the Lao and Kampuchean parties and peoples.

For his part, Nguyen Van Linh appreciated the presence of the Lao Kampuchean delegations at the funeral service for Truong Chinh. The Vietnamese party and people pledge to do their best to strengthen the solidarity between the three countries, Nguyen Van Linh added.

Truong Chinh Mourned in East Europe

BK0610085788 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 6—Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Istvan Sarlos, vice president of the Presidential Council, and other Hungarian senior officials came to the Vietnamese Embassy in Budapest on Tuesday to pay last respects to President Truong Chinh.

—A GDR party and state delegation led by Erich Mueckenberger, Political Bureau member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee; and Dr. Guenther Maleuda, vice-chairman of the Council of State, paid last homage to Truong Chinh at the Vietnamese Embassy in Berlin.

—In Czechoslovakia, 45 delegations including those of the National Assembly, the External Relations Commission of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, and the World Federation of Trade Unions came to the Vietnamese Embassy in Prague to pay tribute to the Vietnamese leader.

—Blamkulathu M.S. Namboodiripad, secretary general of the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M), and Farooqu, secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India (CPI) paid homage to Truong Chinh at the Vietnamese embassy in New Delhi on October 4.

—In Algeria, last tribute was paid to the Vietnamese leader by Sadek Souaten, permanent member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party (FLN) and president of the Algerian Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Nations, and nearly 50 delegations of international organizations and national liberation movements in Algiers.

Tran Quang Co Speaks at UN General Assembly

BK0510090988 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 5—"The period from now to 1990 offers us the best opportunity to bring the Kampuchea question to a close and turn a new page in the history of the relations among Southeast Asian countries," said Tran Quang Co, deputy foreign minister and chairman of the Vietnamese delegation to the 43rd session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York on Tuesday.

In his address Tran Quang Co highlighted the worldwide-support for the agreements reached at the Jakarta informal meeting (JIM) between the four Kampuchean parties and the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia on the two interlinked key issues of the Kampuchea problem, namely the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and the prevention of the return to Kampuchea of the Pol Pot genocidal regime.

He continued: "Besides this extremely important achievement of JIM, an agreement was reached in Jakarta between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Chairman Hun Sen to resume their talks in Paris to further discuss the internal problems of Kampuchea in the spirit of national reconciliation. At this forum, all countries interested in the Kampuchean question and in peace and stability in Southeast Asia and which sincerely wish to

make a constructive contribution, have noted with satisfaction that the recent profound changes in Southeast Asia, the possibility of achieving a political settlement of the Kampuchean question is becoming a reality. Regrettably, however, also at this forum, in spite of this common trend, some still try to swim against the tide. For the past 10 years now, they have always tried to distract world opinion in an attempt to cover up the appalling crimes committed by an utterly inhuman regime against an entire nation between 1975 and 1978, and to blur the all too real danger of the scourge of a renewed genocide in the land of Angkor. With their one-sided arguments about and distortions of the realities in Kampuchea, they attempt to present the genocidal clique as pitiful victims who have been unjustly deprived by foreign troops of their freedom to commit genocide. Is it that in compensation this genocidal clique is allowed to retain the right to represent the Kampuchean people at the United Nations? As for those who have, together with their fellow Kampucheans, made consistent effort over the past 10 years to resurrect from the ruins and the 'killing fields' left behind by the genocidal regime to build a new Kampuchea state full of vitality and to ensure normal political, economic and social activities, they are being denied this legitimate right.

"We welcome the U.N. secretary-general's continued efforts aimed at promoting the implementation of the agreements reached at JIM and supporting the November 5th meeting between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk so that it may be a success.

"Vietnam sincerely wishes to build up mutual trust and relations of cooperation with all countries in the region in accordance with the spirit of the seven-point proposal on the principles governing the relations among Southeast Asian countries, put forth by the Lao People's Democratic Republic at the JIM. The relations of mutual trust and cooperation among Southeast Asia countries constitute an extremely necessary factor for the creation of a favorable atmosphere for the settlement of the Kampuchean question in the long run, this will provide a firm basis to ensure the security and development interests of each country in Southeast Asia."

Vo Chi Cong Receives Australian Envoy

BK0510094988 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 4—Australian Ambassador to Vietnam Graham Richard Alliband today paid a courtesy visit to President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong.

The Vietnamese leader had a cordial talk with the Australian diplomat.

Vo Chi Cong Receives Departing DPRK Envoy

BK0510091988 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 4—Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Chong-song today paid a farewell visit to President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong before going home for a new assignment.

President Vo Chi Cong had a cordial talk with the DPRK diplomat.

Ambassador-Designate Dies in Air Crash

BK0610083588 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Sep 88 p 4

["Obituary"]

[Summary] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces with deep grief that "Comrade Nguyen Phuong Vu, born on 1 June 1932 at Yen Van village (Yen Khanh, Ha Nam Ninh), member of the CPV; holder of Resistance Order, Third Class and Order of Anti-U.S. Resistance for National Salvation, First Class; former deputy director of the International Relations Institute and head of department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Vietnamese ambassador-designate to the Republic of the Philippines," died in the air crash on 9 September 1988, together with his wife Nguyen Thi Xuyen en route to assuming his ambassadorial post in the Philippines.

Vo Nguyen Giap Chairs Scientific Conference

BK0510114588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Oct 88

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently held a scientific-technical conference in Hanoi to discuss the socioeconomic development in the Red River Delta. The objective of the conference was to help bring into full play the great potential of the area so it can effectively support the three national economic programs.

Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap presided over the conference.

Based on the results obtained from research projects and the application of scientific-technical innovations and models to the area, many scientists and managers have assessed the effectiveness of the findings and the possibility of putting them into practice. As a result, many functional agencies have worked out a number of projects in support of production, especially agricultural and food production. These agencies have also set long-term trends and identified problems that need to be solved in order to promote socioeconomic development.

TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN Contents

BK0210053688 [Editorial Report] Following are the contents of the August 1988 issue of TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN:

1. Nguyen Van Linh's speech at the CPV Central Committee's Fifth Plenum held from 14-20 June 1988.

2. Article by Senior Lieutenant General Nguyen Nam Khanh: "Develop the Efficiency of Party and Political Work in the Performance of Local Military Tasks," elaborates on party and state policies on developing the all-people national defense locally, building provincial and municipal defense zones, and carrking out the new mechanism of local military leadership.

3. Article by Major General Phan Thu: "Some Problems on Current Scientific and Technical Work," on need to develop military science and technology.

4. Article by Colonel Nguyen Bac Viet: "The Higher Education Sector With the National Defense Undertaking," on the important role of the higher education sector in training a contingent of scientific and technical cadres for national construction and defense.

5. Article by Colonel Nguyen Ngoc Ky: "Gasoline and Oil and Troops' Combat Effectiveness," on the importance of gasoline and oil supply in ensuring troops' combat effectiveness.

6. Article by Colonel Nguyen Tien Sam: "The Air Force's Strike Element in Air Defense Combat," on how to effectively use the Air Force's strike element in air defense combat; citing historical facts about combat tactics used in the past.

7. Article by Major General Nguyen Xuan Thang saying that as part the current major campaign to improve the mititancy of the party, efforts must be made to bring the leadership role of party madres and members up to the level required by their functions.

8. Article by Major General Tieu Van Man on how the "M" divisional group has implemented its political task as part of the current great campaign.

9. Article by Colonel Tran Ninh on the need for the engineer corps to link the strengthening of its leadership with its efforts to strengthen its command mechanism.

10. Commentary by Le Tat Thang: "Truth and Speaking the Truth," discussing thenquestion of seeking to understand the truth and speaking the truth in accordance with the spirit of the Sixth CPV Congress.

11. "Foreign Military Issues" section: Article by Tran Trong on war configurations of the "LIC" doctrine, laying bare the design of the United States to fuel low intensity conflicts in the developing countries with the aim of causing prolonged instability in the Third World.

Australia

Evans Addresses UN on Chemical Weapons Ban

BK0610114788 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Australia has warned the United Nations that chemical weapons pose the most immediate threat to world peace. In an address to the UN General Assembly, Australia's foreign minister, Senator Gareth Evans, said his country supported an American call for an international conference as soon as possible to ban their use.

He urged all UN member states to participate in such a conference and to dispatch delegations at the highest level. Senator Evans said his government was convinced that the only solution was an early conclusion by the conference on disarmament in Geneva of a comprehensive chemical weapons convention.

The foreign minister also reemphasized Australia's commitment to a nuclear-free world and hailed the recent Soviet-American treaty to scrap medium-range nuclear missiles.

Turning to trade, Senator Evans called for GATT—the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade—to liberalize agricultural policies when it meets in the Canadian city of Montreal in December.

Fiji

President Promotes Rabuka to Major General

BK0510090588 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] The commander of the Fiji military forces, Brigadier General Rabuka, has been promoted to major general. An Army spokesman said the promotion has been awarded by President Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, and it is effective immediately.

The spokesman gave no explanation for the promotion which makes General Rabuka the highest-ranking officer in the history of the Fiji military.

Gen Rabuka was a lieutenant colonel when he led the coup which overthrew the government of Dr Timoci Bavadra in May last year. He became a brigadier general while acting as temporary head of state after the coup and following September which led to Fiji becoming a republic.

Committee Formed To Review Draft Constitution

BK0610095688 Hong Kong AFP in English 0831 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Suva, Oct 6 (AFP)—Fiji's President Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau Thursday announced the creation of a 15-member constitutional review committee headed by a retired Army colonel.

Ratu Ganilau said the committee to be chaired by Col. Paul Manueli has six indigenous Melanesian members, five ethnic Indians and four part-Europeans.

It begins taking public submissions later this month in its review of the draft constitution, Ratu Ganilau said.

An Information Ministry statement said the committee comprised independent members who have not featured in Fiji's 17-month political crisis.

It includes a high ranking Fijian chief, two former diplomats and retired civil servants and businessmen.

A report from the committee will be submitted early next year to the Great Council of Chiefs, which will make final recommendations on the draft.

The report and recommendations will then go before the cabinet for a final review before it is promulgated.

Ban on Foreign Journalists Extended

BK0610050888 Hong Kong AFP in English 0500 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Suva, Oct 6 (AFP)—A ban on foreign journalists entering Fiji will remain in force until at least the new year, the Information Ministry said here Thursday [6 October].

A ministry spokesman said that no visas would be issued to foreign journalists until "the sensitive situation prevailing in the country" over discussions on the draft constitution had passed.

The spokesman said that the military-backed government had decided after considering recommendations from the Home Affairs Ministry to refuse entry to foreign journalists.

Journalists representing Australian and other overseas organisations have been barred from entering Fiji since June, though there are no visa requirements for tourists.

Applications for entry visas would be accepted in January for the great council of chiefs meeting, expected to be held early next year, the spokesman said.

AFP Views Nation's First Year as Republic

BK0610080088 Hong Kong AFP in English 0718 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Suva, Oct 6 (AFP)—One year after the South Pacific island state of Fiji became a republic, the economy is in tatters and its Asian overtures a failure.

As the country marks Republic Day on Friday [7 October] with a parade led by commander of the Fiji military forces Major General Sitiveni Rabuka, inflation is high, the currency is weak and investment has trickled to a virtual halt.

Maj. Gen. Rabuka has banned foreign journalists from entering the country as the military-backed government continues to rule by decree.

The military leader's stated objective is to protect the rights, customs and traditions of the indigenous Melanesians in Fiji, who are slightly outnumbered in the 716,000 population by ethnic Indians.

For Fijians, the shockwaves of the Rabuka-led military takeover in May last year reverberate still.

Australian National University analyst Robati Qalo said: "The economy has been regressing."

Inflation, at 1.8 per cent in January last year, is running at 11.7 per cent and is expected to reach 14 per cent by the end of the year, according to official statistics.

Medicines are up 125 per cent, building materials are up 150 per cent and the cost of fertilisers and fuel threatens to cripple the farmers who produce Fiji's vital sugar cane crop.

The currency was twice devalued last year: by 17.75 per cent in June and 15.25 per cent in October.

Trade missions to Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia have failed to provide Fiji with an alternative to Australia and New Zealand as sources of investment and aid, despite the offer of tax-free zones.

Former Reserve Bank of Fiji governor Savaneca Siwatibau said that without a viable constitution and a date for democratic elections, foreign investors are keeping Fiji at a distance.

Mr. Qalo said that the Fijian authorities, "having failed to attract foreign investment, are now trying to appease Australia and New Zealand."

A draft constitution, giving Melanesians a guaranteed parliamentary majority, has been put forward for discussion and Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara has said an election would be held by December 1989.

Maj. Gen. Rabuka, then a lieutenant colonel and third-ranking officer in the Armed Forces, overthrew the elected Socialist government of Timoci Bavadra, which had key support from Indian politicians, on May 14 last year.

In subsequent months, a political compromise was sought only to fall by the wayside in a second coup in September.

Shortly after midnight on October 7, 1987, as the country was held under a dusk-to-dawn curfew and troops patrolled the streets of the capital, the interim military government declared the Republic of Fiji.

The decree set out the basic tenet of the Republic: a new constitution guaranteeing Melanesian dominance over the ethnic Indian population.

The declaration triggered Fiji's immediate expulsion from the Commonwealth as it severed its constitutional link with the British monarchy. It has yet to apply for readmission.

In the year since the Republic was declared, Fiji has suffered a brain drain as its brightest talent finds emigration the only answer to an internal security decree prohibiting dissent, Mr. Qalo said.

Amnesty International this week said the coups resulted in hundreds of arrests of prisoners of conscience—among them trade unionists, shopkeepers, politicians and journalists.

And a visiting representative of the International Federation of Human Rights, Michael Ellman, said here: "Indians have been relegated to second-class citizens."

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